The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,996—VOL. LXXIV. MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1876. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

JACOBS.—October 25, at Arlington-terrace, Upper William-street, the wife of Sydney Jacobs, of a son.
LAMBTON.—October 25, at Eulinda, Burwood, Mrs. S. H. Lambton, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS.—October 13, at the residence of Mr. Yarnton, Ashfield, the wife of G. Williams, Narrabri, of a son.
WILSON.—October 27, at her residence, Wimmera, St. Leonards, the wife of F. A. A. Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHEPHERD—NEWTON.—September 30, by special license, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Le Menant de Chenois, William Shepherd, fourth son of Robert Shepherd, of London, to Eva, fourth daughter of Adam Newton, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

BENTLEY.—October 28, Thomas Walker, the third beloved son of the late Richard Bentley, of Sydney, aged 28 years, leaving a wife and child to mourn their loss.
BROWN.—October 28, at his residence 160 Bourke-street, Mr. John Brown, commission agent, in his 62nd year.
HAIGH.—October 28, at the residence of his parents, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Gordon Augustus, son of John and Georgiana Haigh, aged 4½ months.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship
CHINA,
2016 tons, 400 horse-power,
J. ORMAN, Commander,
will leave Sydney for MELBOURNE on MONDAY, 30th October, 1876, at 12 noon, in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship
BANGALORE,
2342 tons, 450-horse power,
which will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd November, 1876, for ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, and GALLE, with H.M. mails, passengers, cargo, and parcels; also for INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAVA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, and EUROPE.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 27th, specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 28th October.
For information on all subjects connected with the Company's various lines apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 2nd October, 1876.
Passengers' accommodation in BANGALORE allotted in Sydney by plans in office.
Passage money and freight per CHINA between Sydney and Melbourne at local rates.
☞ A steamer will be in attendance to convey passengers and baggage to and from Moore's Wharf on arrival or embarkation.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's S.S. CHINA,
2016 tons, 400 horse power,
J. Orman, commander,
will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on MONDAY, 30th October, at 12 noon.
Passage money—Saloon, £4; second class, £2.
Cargo at local rates.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 23rd October, 1876.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE via BRISBANE, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND PORTS, TORRES STRAITS, and SINGAPORE, to EUROPE, JAVA, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and AMERICA.
The Company's magnificent steamship
BOWEN, 1800 tons
(built expressly for the Company),
J. Miller, commander,
under contract with the Queensland Government, will be dispatched, from the Cosmopolitan Wharf, for
BRISBANE,
on SATURDAY, 4th November, at 5 o'clock p.m., taking H. M. mails and passengers for above ports, and also goods and specie for Somerset, Singapore, and Hongkong direct; or for transhipment to Europe, Java, China, Japan, or America.
This Company, having effected satisfactory arrangements with the Messageries Maritime mail steamers, is prepared to book passengers at a through rate to Marseilles or any port at which the M. M. mail steamers call.
For full particulars as to rates of passage and other information apply to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
ZEALANDIA,
3000 tons, J. S. Ferries, commander,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 17th November, carrying her Majesty's mails, and passengers to Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents,
Spring-street.

THE C. and R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
will be dispatched as follows, weather permitting:—
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, VIA NEWCASTLE.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), 31st October, at 9 p.m.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, VIA NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, THIS NIGHT (Monday), 30th October, at 9.
TO PORT MACQUARIE, VIA MACLEAY RIVER.—The BALLINA, THIS NIGHT (MONDAY), 30th October, at 9.
TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The PLATYPUS, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, at 4 p.m. sharp.
CARGO received daily for transmission to any of the above ports.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON (Clarence River), via Newcastle.—The NEW ENGLAND, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

M. S. N. CO.'S steamship DIAMANTINA, Captain Hersee, for TAREE direct, on FRIDAY, 3rd November, from Caledonian Wharf.
JOHN RITCHIE, Agent, King-street.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
The S.S. KEMBLA will leave Sydney for NEWCASTLE every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY NIGHT, at half-past 11 o'clock.
And leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
Offices, Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, Sydney, and Scott-street, Newcastle.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY:
THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 9, the MAITLAND.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
Cargo for Clarence Town forwarded TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow, Tuesday, at noon; and Alexandra, Saturday, at noon. FARES AND FREIGHT AT CURRENT RATES.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, AND MORPETH. Coonanbara, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Collaroy, Wednesday morning, at 9.
TO PORT STEPHENS.—Passengers and Cargo forwarded per Coonanbara, to-night, Monday, at 11, for transhipment to Dungog, leaving Newcastle on Wednesday next. FREIGHT PAYABLE IN SYDNEY.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.
TO MARYBOROUGH via BRISBANE.—James Paterson, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4. FARES AND FREIGHT AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Thursday afternoon, at 4.
TO PORT DENISON.—Wentworth, Monday, 6th November, at 4 p.m.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Wentworth, Monday, 6th November, at 4 p.m.
TO TRINITY BAY.—Wentworth, Monday, 6th November, at 4 p.m.
TO COOKTOWN WHARF.—Wentworth, Monday, 6th November, at 4 p.m.
TO CARDWELL, KEPPEL BAY, AND FLAT TOP ISLAND.—Wentworth, Monday, 6th November, at 4 p.m.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE HERO (s.s.), 1000 tons, will leave for MELBOURNE, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th, and for AUCKLAND about SATURDAY, the 18th November.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO—WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, To-night, at 11.
MERIMBULA, Eden, and Tathra.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—To-morrow, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA, Clyde, and Moruya.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING; RETURN, EIGHTEENPENCE.
PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—EMU, PELICAN, and ECLIPSE, THIS DAY.
From King-street—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5
From Parramatta—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5
For Hunter's Hill—7, 9, 11a.m.; 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, 11
From Hunter's Hill—8.15, 9.15, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7 p.m. Hunter's Hill, and Cockatoo—Fares, 1st class, 9d; return, 1s. 2nd class, 6d; return, 9d.
Calling at Fitzroy Dock, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco.

BRISBANE WATER.—VICTORIA (s.), from King-street Wharf, TO-MORROW, 7 a.m.; return 1 p.m.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—VICTORIA RACE CLUB SPRING MEETING.
The A. S. N. Co. have arranged to dispatch the favourite
S.S. CITY OF ADELAIDE,
D. Walker, Esq., commander,
for Melbourne, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at NOON.
Intending passengers will therefore arrive in ample time to witness the
VICTORIAN DERBY RACE.
FARES: SALOON—RETURN TICKETS, £6 10s.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, AND NEWCASTLE.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Date.
FOR MELBOURNE		
MACEDON....	F. H. Stanford	TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 12 noon.
YOU YANGS..	C. Ashford ..	FRIDAY, Nov. 3.
BARRABOOL..	John Pain....	TUESDAY, Nov. 7.
FOR NEWCASTLE:		
YOU YANGS..	C. Ashford ..	THIS DAY (Monday), at 6 p.m.
BARRABOOL.	J. Pain	FRIDAY, Nov. 3.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA........	J. H. South ..	WEDNESDAY, 1st November.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA........	J. H. South ..	WEDNESDAY, 1st November.

carrying passengers and cargo. Time-tables on application. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for two months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
Steamers will leave for Melbourne every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and vice versa.
All the vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

THE MELBOURNE RACES.
STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The M.S.S. COMPANY intend dispatching the following STEAMERS to allow of visitors witnessing the MELBOURNE RACES.
The s. s. MACEDON, 1000 tons,
F. H. STANFORD, commander,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 12 NOON,
and
the s. s. YOU YANGS, 800 tons,
C. ASHFORD, commander,
on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, at 3 p.m.
The SALOONS are AMIDSHIPS.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COOKTOWN.—The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's magnificent steamer
NORMANBY, 1000 tons,
J. A. Reddell, commander,
will be dispatched from the Cosmopolitan Wharf for
HONGKONG via COOKTOWN,
on THURSDAY, 2nd November, at 5 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND Direct.—The S. S. OTAGO, 1000 tons, Captain George Calder, will be dispatched for all NEW ZEALAND PORTS, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd November, calling at HOBART TOWN, en route for MELBOURNE.
For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
Bridge-street-chambers.

STEAM DIRECT TO NEW ZEALAND.—The regular trader steamship EASBY, 2400 tons, A. KENNEDY, Commander, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and OTAGO, THIS DAY (Monday), 30th instant, at noon. For freight or passage apply to Agents,
FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.
Owner will not be responsible for Provedore's accounts.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—TASMAN, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY, 31st October, 3 p.m.
Storage will be charged on any cargo not removed whilst the vessel is at the wharf.
Saloon—£6 6s; return tickets, available four months, £10 10s; steerage, £3 10s.
Shippers are requested to forward cargo to the vessel on Monday.
T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN, via BRISBANE, TOWNSVILLE, and TRINITY BAY.
The magnificent steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
James Lowrie, commander,
will leave Grafton Wharf, for above ports, THIS DAY, October 30th, at 3 o'clock.
Passengers: Only one class taken, who are served with meals in the saloon on deck.
Freights at rates to be arranged on application to the agents.
Horses: This steamer always lands horses and stock in splendid condition.
Cargo is now being received at the Grafton Wharf, Sussex-street.
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.—The s.s. TAMBAROORA will leave Parbury's Wharf, for the above Ports, about THURSDAY next.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO., Spring-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS leave—Queen's Wharf..7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6.
Woolloomooloo..10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach..8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.
J. R. CAREY.

FOR LONDON.—ONLY AND LAST SHIP FOR FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
SAILING POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY, 9th DECEMBER.
The magnificent and favourite steamship
WHAMPOA,
100 A1 at Lloyd's, 3846 tons register, 500 h. p. nominal, 2500 effective,
W. J. HYNES, R.N.R., Commander,
being the only positive opportunity for securing FEBRUARY SALES,
offers unequalled advantages to SHIPPERS OF WOOL.
With many engagements, and possessing unrivalled accommodation for passengers, early application is requested, inspection being invited.

FARES:

Saloon	.. ..	50 to 70 guineas
Second cabin	.. ..	£30
Third ditto	.. ..	£20
Steerage..	.. ..	£16.

For plans of cabin and further particulars, apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED AT FLOOD'S.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT UNDER 60 DAYS.
Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' splendid clipper steamship
NORTHUMBERLAND,
2160 tons register, 300 horse-power nominal, 1500 indicated,
H. H. Shinner, commander,
will be dispatched from Melbourne, for London direct, positively on
WEDNESDAY, 6th December,
carrying saloon, second, and third class and steerage passengers for which she has unrivalled accommodation. The saloon cabins are fitted with bedding, linen, and every requisite for the voyage.

FARES:

Saloon	55 to 75 guineas
Second class	£27 to £30
Third class	£18 to £22
Steerage, for single men only ..	£16.

A liberal allowance made to families.
For plans of cabins, dietary scales, and all particulars, apply to
M. METCALFE and CO.,
9, Bridge-street.

STEAM YACHTS for HIRE, carry 30 to 300. Price moderate. J. Halstead, Circular Quay, or Milson's Pt.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite clipper ship,
ETHIOPIAN,
839 tons, W. Faulkner commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Faulkner, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE FOR LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The SAMUEL PLIMSOLL,
1444 tons register,
R. BOADEN, Commander,
has two saloon cabins disengaged.
For terms apply to Captain BOADEN, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The splendid Clyde-built passenger ship,
BEN CRUACHAN,
1468 tons' register, AA1 at Lloyds,
William Martin, commander,
will sail in a few days.
Inspection of the MAGNIFICENT SALOON accommodation is invited.
The STATE ROOMS are completely furnished.
Has room for a few more SECOND CLASS.
PASSAGE MONEY, £25, and upwards.
To secure berths immediate application is necessary to
MASON, BROTHERS, 14, Spring-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE FOR LONDON.—FOR FEBRUARY SALES.
The A1 well-known clipper ship
PATRIARCH,
1339 tons register, G. H. Pile, commander.
This favourite clipper ship, so famous for the regularity and fastness of her voyages, having all her dead-weight, and a large portion of her cargo engaged, is only open for a limited quantity of wool, and will sail EARLY IN NOVEMBER, affording the best opportunity of catching the above sales.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superb SALOON ACCOMMODATION.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PILE, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

SHIP AGNES ROSE, for LONDON.—This favourite clipper ship, 1000 tons, D. Moir, commander, will be dispatched as above, early in NOVEMBER.
Inspection of her superior saloon and second-class accommodation is invited.
For plans of cabins, rates of freight, &c., apply on board to Captain MOIR; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
N.B.—Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.

FOR LONDON.—For the February Wool Sales.
For Wool and Passengers only.
The favourite A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
JOHN DUTHIE,
1031 tons, A. Levie, commander, having the bulk of her wool down, and requiring only a limited number of bales to complete her loading, will be dispatched in a few days.
For terms, &c., apply to the Captain, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Flood and Co.'s.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner FLORENCE BAILEY, now loading at the Market Wharf, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES BIFFIN, Agent, 147, Pitt-street.

FOR TOWNSVILLE.—The clipper schooner FANNY, 164 tons, Robert Shaler, master, now loading at Patent Slip Wharf, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight, apply to H. BUTLER, 11, King-street West.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The Clipper Schooner
FRANZ, J. Skeiton, master,
now receiving cargo, and having large engagements, will have prompt dispatch. Free goods received at Market Wharf.
E. VICKERY, Agent,
116, Pitt-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct, the clipper barque WARATAH, T. W. Fisher, master, will be dispatched THIS DAY, at noon, from Smith's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents,
Exchange, Pitt-street.

ELLEN, for EDEN and TATHRA, TUESDAY, Victoria Wharf. Freights MUST be paid here.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner VINE, This Day. Apply R. LANGLEY, 62, Sussex-street.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—RELIANCE, THIS EVENING. Victoria Wf. A. Heesn, 64, Sussex-st.

MANNING RIVER.—Coomba, from Street's Wharf, first fair wind. Freights payable in Sydney.

PORT MACQUARIE only vessel, TITANIA, at noon, from Market Wharf. J. H. SHORT, Agent.

AMERICAN SHIP AKBAR.—All ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against this vessel must be rendered, in TRIPLICATE, not later than NOON on MONDAY, the 30th instant, to the undersigned, otherwise they will not be recognised. Captain C. W. LAMSON, care of Barron, Moxham, and Co., 50 Clarence-street.

SHIP SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, for LONDON.—All CLAIMS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before noon on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP JOHN DUTHIE, for London.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, before noon, on TUESDAY next, the 31st instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

BARQUE FORWARD, from Puget Sound.—Consignees of Cargo by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees; and the vessel will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after same has been landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before the goods can leave the wharf.
SMITH, BROTHERS and CO., Agents.
Captain STRACHAN will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the above-named vessel without his written authority.

BARQUE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, from Melbourne.—Captain M'INTYRE will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his Crew, while in this port, without his written authority.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.—For HIRE daily, new steamer QUANDONG, specially adapted for that purpose; licensed to carry 400 adults. Terms moderate. Dry Dock Ferry Office, Erskine-street.

STEAM-LAUNCH for SALE. Apply Mr. BAGOT, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE Ketch EMU, a decided bargain, on easy terms. HENRY FISHER and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a new handsome Steam LAUNCH, very fast. J. HALSTEAD, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, new SCHOONER, 90 tons. A. HEESH, 64, Sussex-st.

CHARTERS.—VESSELS wanted for San Francisco and Adelaide. Apply GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.

PICNICS and EXCURSION TRIPS.—The favourite and commodious Steamers MYSTERY and BREADALBANE, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted throughout, can now be obtained for Picnics and Excursions at moderate rates.
J. R. CAREY, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a SHIP, to carry 500 tons shale, with ballasting of coal, to CALLAO.
Apply BRIGHT BROTHERS and CO.,
52, Pitt-street.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

QUAY BERTHS vacant; first-class storage and wharf accommodation. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

MEETINGS.

ST JOSEPH'S INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Society will be held in the Hall of St. Mary's Seminary, on MONDAY EVENING, October 30, 1876, at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1876; for the election of one Director in the place of John Purcell, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election; and two Auditors; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD JOSEPH RUBIE, Manager.
Sydney, 10th October, 1876.

TO WILLIAM TUNKS, Esquire, Mayor of the Borough of St. Leonards.
SIR,—We, the undersigned, hereby respectfully request that you will be good enough to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Residents of the North Shore, for the purpose of considering the expediency of utilising the Bathing Reserve in Lavender Bay. We are, &c.,
(Signed) John Thompson, George Barnett, John H. Rumsey, and a number of other residents.

To Mr. John Thompson, and the other gentlemen signing the above requisition.
GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, I invite the inhabitants of the North Shore to assemble in PUBLIC MEETING, at the School of Arts, St. Leonards, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose stated in the above requisition.
I am, &c.,
WILLIAM TUNKS.
25th October 1876.

STOP-GATE TOLLBAR.
TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF WATERLOO.
SIR,—We, the undersigned, ratepayers and residents of Alexandria, WATERLOO, and Botany Road, would kindly request you to call a Public MEETING, "to take into consideration the advisability of removing the Stop-gate Tollbar, in the Botany Road, near Boundary-street, in the said boroughs, which we consider is a great injustice to many ratepayers who have to pay both rates and toll, and, by retarding traffic, is an injury to trade."
We are, &c.,
Edward B. Cooper, Botany Road
T. B. Goldfinch, Waterloo
Edwin Sweeny, ditto
Matthew Fawcett, ditto
R. H. Bunting ditto
David Glover, ditto
Michael Hines ditto
and 134 other gentlemen of Waterloo, Alexandria, and Botany Road, signing the requisition.

REPLY.
Gentlemen,—In compliance with the above request, I hereby convene a Public MEETING of the inhabitants above referred to, for the purpose herein named, at the Foresters' Hall, Botany-street, Waterloo, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd of November, at 7.30 p.m.
THOS. L. FUSEDALE, Mayor.
Waterloo, October 28.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.
THE BIBLE COMBINATION — NATIONAL, NON-SECTARIAN.
A PUBLIC MEETING of persons favourable to securing
THE HOLY BIBLE,
in the State Schools of this colony will be held in the Court House,
PARRAMATTA,
on TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 31st instant, at 7.30 p.m., when a DEPUTATION from Sydney will explain the views of the Combination. All true lovers of the Word of the Living God are cordially invited to attend.

MANIFESTO AND EXPLANATION.
Whereas a large and steadily increasing majority of the children receiving education are in attendance at the Public schools,—and whereas the Scripture lessons in the school-books are not regularly read and are insufficient,—and whereas it is impracticable for clergymen in most cases to attend the Public schools to impart religious instruction,—and whereas it is indispensable to the welfare of the rising generation, and the progress, safety, honour, and prosperity of the colony, that the young should be moulded morally and educated by the Word of God,—and whereas a large number of them will certainly not receive any such training unless given in the State schools,—
It is deemed imperatively necessary for the friends of the Bible and the well-wishers of the colony to COMBINE to secure the introduction of the WHOLE BIBLE into our State schools, with the view of moral but wholly UNSECTARIAN Christian teaching from the daily reading of this Sacred Book during the first half-hour of the day, while compelling no children to take part in such exercises whose parents or guardians may object; and further that, as a part of this training, the school be opened and closed with a suitable form of prayer.
THOMAS B. TRESS,
DANIEL ALLEN,
E. W. MOLESWORTH,
DONALD CORMACK,
Hon. Secretaries.

57 ROYAL MARINERS' L.O.L.—Usual Monthly MEETING, in Foresters' Hall, Castlereagh-st., THIS EVENING, 7.30. Business: Delegates and Officers' Report consideration of G. L. communication, and important discussion. Subject: Political Workings of Institution. Visitors cordially invited. E. M. CLARK, Secretary.

228 CHAMBRE R. I. B. P.—Monthly MEETING at Palmer-street Schoolroom, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 8. By order.
JNO. T. CASWELL, Reg.

30 PIONEER L.O.L.—Monthly MEETING THIS EVENING, in Oddfellows' Hall, Woollahra, at 8. Every member requested to attend. Business important.
H. BRIAN, W.M. R. W. NISBET, Secretary.

L. O. I. Grand Lodge.—Adjourned Meeting, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, in the Temple, at 7.30.

L. O. I. Grand Lodge.—SPECIAL MEETING, by requisition, WEDNESDAY Evening, at 7.30.

L. O. I. AND P. A. F. S.—The Joint Committee for 9th November Demonstration will meet at the Office of Mr. W. H. Davies, Coles-chambers, King and George streets, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 7.30.
Members of Protestant Societies who are willing to assist will please attend.
W. H. DAVIES.
JOHN BIBB.

NO. 1 GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
The Eleventh Annual SESSION will be held in the New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7.30. All representatives must produce their credentials.
W. LANGFORD, W.S.

DARLING HARBOUR ROWING CLUB.—A MEETING of the above club will be held at the Bristol Arms, Ultimo, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8. Vacancy for a few more members. J. SELBY, Hon. Sec.

EIGHT HOURS' CONFERENCE of the IRON TRADE.—A Special MEETING of the Delegates will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at half-past 7, at the Swan with Two Necks. Business: To devise means for assisting the Lambton miners in their present necessity.
J. GARRARD, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A MEMBERS' MEETING will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, in the Rooms, at 7.30. Subject: "Christian Work." S. Hague Smith, Esq., will preside. Tea will be provided at 6.30 p.m.
D. W. MURPHY, General Secretary.

NO. 2 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to the advance of £300 TUESDAY EVENING, 31st instant, at 9.
THOMAS MILLER, Secretary.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
The adjourned General MEETING of members will be held THIS DAY, Monday, at 3 p.m.
CHAS. H. HAYES, Secretary.
BUSINESS:
Consideration of the following resolutions:—
"1. That, in the opinion of this Chamber, it is desirable to adopt one uniform custom with respect to sales of merchandise, conformable to the late decisions of the English law Courts and mercantile usage.
"2. That with this object the Chamber recognise the following custom, viz.:—
"That the holding or lodging of a delivery order, bond certificate, warrant, or other document of title to goods does not constitute POSSESSION of the goods mentioned therein until such goods are either actually delivered and received, or until they have been transferred into the holder's name in the warehousekeeper's books, including weighing, &c., where requisite, and such transfer is recorded by the storekeeper upon the receipt, certificate, or other document of title.
"3. That, in order the better to carry the foregoing into effect, the Chamber recommend the issue of uniform certificates and warrants, subject to and in conformity with these resolutions."

REFORM GOLD MINING COMPANY SOLFERINO.
NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, 5, Spring-street, THIS DAY, the 30th day of October, at 3 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors, together with statement of accounts for the half-year ending the 30th September last; for the election of Directors in the room of Messrs. Louis Phillips and B. L. d. Fattorini, who retire in terms of deed, but who are eligible for re-election; to appoint Auditors in place of Messrs. D. Melhado and J. C. Taylor, the latter only being eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
W. T. WESTON and CO.,
for the Manager.

KROHMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of authorising an amalgamation with the Star of Peace Company on the basis of an allotment to this Company of twenty thousand fully paid up £1 Star of Peace Shares, in consideration of the transfer of this Company's mine, funds, and all other assets to the Star of Peace Company.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 26th October, 1876.

CARROLL AND BEARD'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of authorising an amalgamation with the Star of Peace Company on the basis of an allotment to this Company of fifteen thousand fully paid £1 Star of Peace Shares, in consideration of the transfer of this Company's mine, funds, and all other assets to the Star of Peace Company.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 26th October, 1876.

STAR OF PEACE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 24th November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the Company by the creation of 35,000 new Shares of One Pound each, fully paid up; also, for the purpose of authorising an amalgamation with Krohmann's Company and Carroll and Beard's Company, or either of them, on the basis of allotting to the former 20,000 of such Shares, and to the latter 15,000 of such Shares, in consideration of the transfer to this Company of the respective mines, plants, funds, and all other assets.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 26th October, 1876.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Exchange corner, Bridge-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 30th October current, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th September last; of electing a Director in the room of Charles Smith, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; an Auditor in the room of H. T. Fox, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is also eligible for re-election; and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Act of Incorporation.
By order of the Board.
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
Sydney, 11th October, 1876.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF N.S.W.—A meeting for prayer to seek the Divine blessing on the General Assembly, will be held in St. Stephen's Church, Phillip-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.

NEW SOUTH WALES BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A TEA-MEETING will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, at half-past 6 o'clock, to be followed by a
PUBLIC MEETING,
at which the Annual Report will be read, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. H. A. Langley, Rev. W. Mathieson, Rev. A. W. Webb, and others.
The proceeds from the tea will be applied to the liquidation of a deficit in the balance-sheet caused by unusual expenses incurred partly in consequence of the severe drought of last summer.
Tickets, 1s. each.

SERVICE OF SACRED SONG,
in
ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS' CHURCH,
off Bathurst-street,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, 30th instant,
commencing at a quarter to 8 o'clock,
by CHURCH CHOIR and Friends.
The Rev. Dr. WHITE will preside.

PROGRAMME.

Solo—Whiter than snow	Solo—The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers
Chorus—The bright for evermore	Chorus—Sweet by-and-bye
Duet and chorus—Yield not to Temptation	Solo—But thou didst not leave
Solo—Father take my hand	Chorus—The Eden above
Chorus—Up with thy hands to Jesus	Solo—No crown without the cross
Quartet—Go, bury thy sorrow	Chorus—See, the conquering hero comes
Chorus—All the way	Solo—Daughters of Jerusalem.
Solo—He wipes the tear	
Anthem—To Thee, our God	

Admission free. Collection will be taken up for Mission Fund of the Church.

SUNDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.
A RELIGIOUS SERVICE, in connection with the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, will be held in the Exhibition Building.
The Revs. JOSEPH BARNIER (of St. Barnabas), JOHN AYLING, of Stone, and a number of other leading Protestant clergymen, will take part in the service.
An efficient Choir will lead the singing of some popular Hymns, copies of which will be supplied at the door.
Several thousand chairs will be provided. A collection will be made to assist in defraying expenses.
WILLIAM H. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, between Tollbar and Moore Park, Vol RIFLE and forage cap. Reward. Apply 19, Dale-street.

LOST, in Domain, Sunday, WHITE POODLE. Reward. Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

LOST, gold BRACELET, between Hunter-street and Queen's Wharf; reward. Goldring's, op. Hunter-st.

LOST, on Saturday, at the Shamfight, a SCABBARD and BAYONET. 10s reward. 101, Parramatta-street.

REWARD.—Lost, October 22nd, red and white SHAWL from Queen's Wharf to 217, George-street.

FOUND, a small sum of MONEY and PURSE, in Kent-street. The owner can have it by applying at the Globe Hotel, King-street, and pay expenses.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed on Friday morning, a white and blue COW, branded WS on off rump; near calving. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief if stolen, and £1 if strayed on recovery.
E. SHARPE, 290, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

£5 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from the Bellevue Estate, near Cabramatta, 2 STEERS and 2 HEIFERS, brands not known, with the exception of No. 7 on near thigh: were purchased at Mr. Walter Lamb's sale at Greystanes in January last, and lost soon after. The above reward will be paid if stolen) on conviction of the thief; and £1 reward for such information as may lead to their recovery.
J. KING LETHBRIDGE, Dunheved, near Penrith.
October 27, 1876.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE HOTEL; first-class business, Circular Quay; £550. 247, Pitt-street, HICKLING and CO.

HOTELS for SALE, in George, Pitt, and Oxford streets, also Waterloo, country Houses near Sydney, three small Hotels in Newcastle, West Maitland, &c., &c. Assistance given. HACKET, 160, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, snug corner HOTEL, Oxford-street; £450. 247, Pitt street, HICKLING and CO.

TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—A very paying BUSINESS to be DISPOSED of, in a flourishing township, where a bootmaker is much needed. The present proprietor having fallen into ill-health, is obliged to sell off. To a respectable man with a small capital this would prove a genuine business. For particulars apply to Mr. ABIGAIL, 577, George-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.

FOR SALE, corner HOTEL, Sussex-street; good investment. 247, Pitt-street, HICKLING and CO.

FOR SALE, Half-share in a good paying BUSINESS; capital required, £5000. Purchaser may take an active part or otherwise. Application in the first instance to C. M., HERALD Office.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINE for SALE, cheap, 10-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke. London Iron Works, 201, Phillip-st.

MILL MACHINERY.—For SALE, 2 Pairs 3-feet French BURR STONES, with extra runner; 1 Pair 3 feet 6 inch ditto ditto, and all framing, shafting, spur and bevel wheels, pulleys, &c., necessary for driving the same. Apply GEORGE DUESBURY, 581, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN JAMES BURKE (late schooner Peri).—Send your ADDRESS to Box 204, Post Office.

LOO LOO, Glebe.—Letter for you at the Dead Letter Office. Old name. In Sydney in December.

MRS. SMITH, formerly Mrs. Doyle, who resided at Miller's Point about five years since, may hear of something to her advantage by writing to or calling upon W. H. SOUL, 221, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—If JOHN GALBRAITH, who left Bridgeton, near Glasgow, some years ago, would communicate with his UNCLE, JAMES HAMILTON, Architect, West Regent Street, Glasgow, he would hear of something greatly to his advantage.

NOTICE TO DUNCAN M'AUSLAN.—JAMES NIVEN, Farmer, Blairnairn; JAMES M'CONNOCHY, Farmer, at Nether Ross, parish of Luss; DUNCAN M'FARLAN, Farmer, Greenfield, parish of Row; and GEORGE MUIRHEAD, Farmer, at Campsie, Trustees and Executors of the late JOHN M'AUSLAN, Farmer, at Inverlauren, parish of Row, Dumbartonshire, hereby intimate to DUNCAN M'AUSLAN, a brother of the said deceased John M'Auslan, and who was resident at Sydney the last time the deceased heard of him, but who, it has been ascertained, was afterwards resident at Herbert River, Cardwell, Queensland, that by the trust disposition and settlement of the said deceased John M'Auslan, the Trustees are instructed to hold the residue of the deceased's estate for behoof of the said Duncan M'Auslan, for a period of four years from the date of his death, which happened on 9th May, 1876, and the said Duncan M'Auslan is hereby required to communicate with the said Trustees, or the subscribers, their agents, within the said period of four years; failing which said settlement declares that he shall forfeit and lose all right to the said residue. This intimation is made in terms of said trust disposition and settlement by
H. G. BLACK, Solicitor, Greenock,
agent for said Trustees.
5, West Blackhall-street, Greenock,
8th August, 1876.

THE PARTIES that called about horse and cart, oblige by calling on J. PLOUGHMAN, Newtown.

THE GENTLEMAN that inquired for WILLIAM HAUGHTON, at Mr. EASY'S Restaurant, Pitt-street, on Monday last, please call again, or send address.

WILL Mr. M'MURRACK kindly call at Eckford's Hotel for the purpose of removing his traps.

PUBLICATIONS.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION
Several interesting Letters, from
STANLEY, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER,
are now being published in the ECHO from day to day.
A portion of the Correspondence will appear
THIS AFTERNOON,
in the
ECHO.

THE ECHO.
AN EVENING NEWSPAPER.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
NEWS OF THE MORNING.
SHIPPING and COMMERCIAL.
THE AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.
COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.
NOTES OF THE DAY.
NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.
VISITORS' LIST.
This Journal is published with the view of giving to the public the LATEST INTELLIGENCE of all kind, to be obtained UP TO 3 P.M. DAILY, but later if necessary for the publication of important news.
Advertisements received up to 12.30 p.m.
Copies of "THE ECHO" are to be had of all news agents in the city, suburbs, and country towns.
Publishing Office—Pitt and Hunter streets.

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LOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS
by Special Artists.
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Illustrations of Foreign Views and subjects of interest.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!
Cartoon:
THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Notes from Victoria—Hidden Springs—Episcopal High Jinks—A Missive from the GRAND LODGE OF TRUTH, &c., &c.

PUNCH increased to SIXTEEN PAGES.

LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE ON ROME'S POLLUTED SPRINGS. — On WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1st, at 8 o'clock, in the NEWTOWN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, the Rev. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE will continue his examination of Archbishop Vaughan's recent address concerning certain "Hidden Springs."

PROFESSOR HAMILTON'S Lecture "Unhidden Springs," School of Arts, THIS EVENING. Admission 1s. Springs of the Vaughan, Barker, Beg, and Tyerman analysed by new scientific process.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Professor HAMILTON'S PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.
THIS EVENING.
Members of the Institution will be admitted FREE to back seats and gallery, and half-price to front seats.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

2ND REGIMENT V. R.—REGIMENTAL ORDER.
Members of the Battalion wearing a cap with peak during the Rifle Association matches must conform to the regulation size as adopted by the 1st Regiment V. R.
By order.
JAMES WILSON, Captain,
Adjutant.

2 CO.—No DRILL TO-NIGHT. C. A. WILSON, Captain.

6 CO.—DRILL TO-NIGHT.—Special Committee MEETING after. J. H. MORRIS, Captain.

NAVAL BRIGADE to muster at Circular Quay, at 7.30 p.m. on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 31st October and 1st November.
Dress, Blue jumpers, white trousers, and cap covers.
Band to attend.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—Three wanted, THIS DAY. A. Mihell, 15, Bridge-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Mr GEORGE SMYTHE, Dentist, 566, Elizabeth-street South, near Devonshire-street.

A. OGILVIE, Accountant and Agent, 426, George-street, over Reynolds's Book Shop.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, 143, Pitt-street, nr. Hunter-st. Prize medal. Fees liberal. Est. 1860.

DR. CECIL MORGAN, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon, 100, Hunter-st., near Macquarie-st. Hours 11 to 3.30.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma 1836). Dental operations carefully performed. Artificial teeth, first-class work only. Gold employed 20-carat. 178, Pitt-street, opp. Punch's Hotel.

H. R. REID and CO., Stock, Station, House, and Estate Agents and Brokers, 170, Pitt-street.

MR. WALTER J. CARROLL, Surgeon, 107, William-street, Sydney.

M'COY BROTHERS.—Boots and Shoes of every description. 559 and 561, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

MRS. B. BLYTH, Monthly and Invalid NURSE, Disengaged. Can be highly recommended. 205, Oxford-street.

THE ANGEL HOTEL, Pitt-street.—Best WINES, Spirits, and Beers. F. PUNCH.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM! THE SYDNEY PERAMBULATOR.—Candidates for aldermanic honours, picnics, meetings, lectures, theatres, insurance companies, advertised on reasonable terms by the week or month. W. SNELL, Agent, 28½, O'Connell-st.

W. T. YEOMAN, Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-st. Importer Paperhangers' and Painters' Materials.

W. and W. AYTON, Church Window Makers, Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers. 571, Pitt-st.

S. T. LEIGH and CO., Engravers, Lithographers, and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Pitt-street (next HERALD Office), Sydney.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 19th October, 1876.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.—

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of TUESDAY, 7th November, 1876, for the supply of the undermentioned articles and materials for the Public Service during the year 1877:—

1st.—Surveyors' materials.

2nd.—Clothing for the attendants upon the insane.

Printed forms of tender (showing the description of articles, &c., and the probable quantities required, and the conditions of contract may be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Circular Quay, at whose office samples may be seen, and any information or explanation regarding the contracts obtained by persons desiring to tender.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum specified in the conditions of the contract for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within fourteen days after the date of acceptance, failing which the contract may either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

Each tender must be enclosed in a separate cover marked outside "Tender for ," as the case may be.

ALEX. STUART.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 19th October, 1876.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of TUESDAY, 7th November, 1876, for the supply of the undermentioned articles and materials for the Public Service during the year 1877:

1st. Shipchandlery

2nd. Ironmongery.

Printed forms of tender (showing the description of articles, &c., and the probable quantities required) and the conditions of contract can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Circular Quay, at whose office samples may be seen and any information or explanation regarding the contracts obtained by persons desiring to tender.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum specified in the conditions of the contract for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within fourteen days after the date of acceptance, failing which the contract may either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

Each tender must be enclosed in a separate cover marked outside "Tender for ," as the case may be.

ALEX. STUART.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 23rd October, 1876.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 31st instant, for building a Boat for the Police at the Bellinger River.

Specifications may be obtained at the Office of the Marine Board.

ALEX. STUART.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

A BRANCH of this BANK is now OPEN at NARRABRI, under the management of Mr. Lavington George Roope, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

EDWD. HUGHES, Manager.

Maitland, 5th October, 1876.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received for the Erection of a small Villa and a Cottage Residence, Albert Parade, Ashfield. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MRS. A. E. HOLLANDS, ORANGE.—TENDERS for the Stock, Fixtures, Goodwill, &c., in the above Estate; also, Fixtures of Photograph Gallery connected with the business, will be received up to noon on MONDAY, November 4th, 1876, at the office of HAMBURGER BROTHERS, and CO., where stock sheet can be seen, and further information obtained.

JEREMIAH JOHN MOORE, MATTHIAS HAMBURGER, } Trustees.

Sydney, October 26, 1876.

CLUB HOUSE HOTEL, Bathurst.—TENDERS will be received for Lease of the above, by the undersigned, up to the 1st day of November proximo, for 3, 5, or 7 years from the 1st of January, 1877, in consequence of Mr. J. O. Phillips's lease terminating at the end of this year.

It is considered unnecessary to expatiate upon the advantages now offered, the above hotel being so thoroughly known to business men and tradesmen from its central position in the city and unrivalled trade for years past.

From Mr. Phillips's established character for liberality it may be fairly considered his large and superior supply of stock, furniture, and fittings can be taken at a fair price.

For all particulars application to be made to JOHN F. CLEMENTS, Stock and Station Agent, Russell-street, Bathurst.

August 24, 1876.

BOROUGH OF SHELLHARBOUR.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The Municipal Council of Shellharbour will receive TENDERS until SATURDAY, the 11th of November, at noon, for the Construction of an Embankment at the Macquarie Rivulet, at Albion Park. Plans and specification may be seen at the Council Chamber, Shellharbour.

RICHARD HALL, Council Clerk.

TENDERS FOR FENCING.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a two-rail Fence, to enclose the property of the Australian Gas-light Company situated at Petersham.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, not later than Saturday, November the 4th, and to be endorsed "Tenders for Fencing."

Further particulars on application to the Engineer.

Gas Works, 26th October, 1876.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—TENDERS are invited for Provedoring the Students of this College. Particulars to be obtained on application to the Warden, at the College. Tenders to be sent in by noon on the 30th day of November next.

M. METCALFE, Bursar.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS in one sum are invited for an Hotel, at corner of Harbour and Dixon streets. Apply for plans and specifications to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect and Surveyor, 173, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be sent on SATURDAY, 4th November.

TENDERS required for fencing at 3 houses, Underwood Estate, Paddington.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until November 13 for the Erection of a Villa, at Ashfield, as follows:—1st, Excavation, masonry, and brickwork. 2nd. Carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades. 3rd. The whole or one sum. For plans, &c., apply to Mr. J. S. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 255, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TENDERS required for foundation of COTTAGE. Apply 53, Parramatta-street.

MEDICALS, CHEMICALS.

THE ACID TREATMENT, for colds, rheumatism, sprains, spinal complaints, fevers, &c. See pamphlet.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents Pitt-street.

THE FOLLOWING is an Extract from a letter dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
"L. S."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the great sale and increasing demand for J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILLS, as a further security to the public, J. S. ABRAHAM will, on and after this date, supply his Dandelion Pills in YELLOW BOXES only.

The Laboratory, 446, George-street.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILL (registered)—the great liver remedy. They clear the liver, stomach, head, and kidneys, free the skin from humours, and purify the blood. 446, George-street.

THE VALUE of the purely vegetable OINTMENT—JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN—is finding its way throughout the world. Its healing powers surpass any preparation of its kind ever introduced. Only 1s a pot. All chemists.

E. ROW and COMPANY.

HOCKIN'S IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER, for immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite TASTELESS, and may be taken by PERSONS OF ALL AGES as a COOLING BEVERAGE, MILD APERIENT, or BRISK PURGATIVE, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its superiority over all other Purgative Salines, and the fact that the Powder retains its properties for any number of years if the bottle is kept corked, renders it an indispensable necessity to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured by HOCKIN, WILSON, and CO., 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London.

Agents for Sydney—Messrs. ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

PATENT MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY DEPOT.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Barry's Pearl Cream, 2s 6d; Bloom of Roses, 2s and 2s 6d; Saunders' Face Powder, 6d; Rowland's Kalydor, 5s; Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flower, 3s; Rouge, 1s and 1s 6d; Carmine, 6d; Noir Veloute for the eyebrows, 3s.

FOR THE TEETH, GUMS, AND BREATH.—Floriline, 2s 9d; Floriline Tooth Powder, 1s 3d; Rowland's Odonto, 3s; best Odontine Camphorated and Rose, 1s each; Chinese, 6d; Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, 1s 6d; Barry's Marfilina 2s and Rigaud's Dentérine, 2s 6d.

HAIR DYES.—Army and Navy, 3s; Barry's, 4s; Bachelor's, 4s 6d; Gosnell's, 3s; Rowland's, 4s; Rimmel's —black 5s 6d, brown 4s 6d; Saunder's Guards, 2s 6d.

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Mouldings, assortment
Hollow balls, grey and coloured
Cigarettes
Trunks and travellers' cases.

Walnut drawing-room frames
Oval tables, piano stools
Console tables, footstools, &c.

Per RAJAH, July 18, 1876.
Japanned trunks, washstands
Ditto cashboxes
Papier maché note and portfolios, and inkstands
Tinfoil
Rimmel's philocome, violet powder and brown windsor soap
Twine, assorted.

Per BRUCKLAY CASTLE, July 31, 1876.
Window glass, 110 cases
French Goods: Ladies' bags, frames; Scarf-pins, scarf-rings; Solitaires, sets, &c.; Stocks, pouches; Oval and square pictures; Mirrors, solitaires with initials; Shirt sets
Glycerine soap, scent bottles
Tooth and nail brushes
Ladies' companions
Flower holders

Flower vases and pots
Cigar stands
Toilet cups, &c., &c.
Mosley's table cutlery
Purses and cigar cases.

Per CALLENBULG, August 11, 1876.
Rimmel's lavender water
Rimmel's essences, assorted.

Per DARLING DOWNS, August 16, 1876.
New briar pipes
Goodall's playing cards
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Vienna Goods: Faces, frames, watch-stands; Almanacs, inkstands; Match oxes, purses; Pocketbooks, &c.; Meerschaum and cherry pipes
Rosewood, walnut, maple, and gilt chimney glasses 30 x 18, 36 x 24, 40 x 30, packed in horsehair
P. O. W. pouches
Ladies' cach us
Solitaires studs, alberts
Earrings, purses, mirrors
Clocks, miniature regulators
Tinfoil, coffin furniture
Vases, lustres, powder sets
White mouldings, mounts
Walking-sticks, cash-boxes
Screw rings, black ground scripture, &c., Popes, St. Patrick
Maple frames, 1½, 2, and 2½
Lithos, in ditto ditto
Ditto, large framed
Ditto, unframed (coaching)
Oval metal frames
&c., &c.

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OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

Brisbane, October 24.

My anticipations as to the course of action likely to be pursued by the Legislative Assembly upon the claim made by the Upper House to carry or amend at pleasure any money bills which had originated in the Assembly have not been realised. Although the position assumed by the Council is not admitted, resort has been had to a technical method of getting over the difficulty, which, however subtle it may be in evading a collision, in fact yields the whole point. Both bills containing the Council's objectionable amendments have been "laid aside" and new bills introduced which contain more or less the provisions which had been inserted by the Upper House, and to which the Assembly had demurred as being an invasion of their special privilege, as the representatives of the people, to impose or remit taxation. I should imagine that the Council would be quite satisfied with an arrangement which in fact gives them their way, however skilfully it may have been devised to save the dignity of the Representative House. I cannot however, help thinking that I perceive in the device something of the self-deception which guides the ostrich when it imagines that by burying its head in the sand it is concealed from its pursuers. The decision of the Assembly was, it is only proper to state, by no means unanimous, the decision to lay the bill aside having been arrived at by the casting vote of the Speaker in a thin House.

A far more important subject has occupied the attention of the Assembly since I last wrote, in the settlement of the vexed question of the ten years leases, and what shall be done with them upon their expiration. The bill dealing with the leasing of runs in the settled districts has passed the House with far less difficulty than might have been expected, although not without having applied to some of its provisions some hard terms like "repudiation," "confiscation," and others of a similar condemnatory character. The chief provisions of the bill, and that which occupied most time in settling, as well as gave rise not only to the strangest but the most strongly expressed difference of opinion, was the method of leasing the runs whenever existing or future leases expire from whatever cause. In this particular the original proposal of the bill to offer the leases by auction as they fall in, for a term not exceeding five years, at an annual rental of not less than £2 per square mile, was carried by a considerable majority. Although the Minister for Lands was firm in his determination, if possible, to maintain the principle of the bill intact, the opportunity was afforded to its opponents of a second discussion in committee, the Government consenting to a re-committal of the bill from the Preamble to the Short Title. This resulted, however, in no material alteration, the provision in question remaining intact. The new leases will be subject to the following, among other conditions:—The land included may, after proclamation that it is open, be free-selected over from end to end, sold by auction, or renewed for public purposes, the only consideration allowed to the lessee in relation to any such withdrawal being that in the year following he shall be entitled to a remission of that equal to twice the proportion of rent due for the area withdrawn from the lease. The withdrawal, however, is not to be held to date from the proclamation, but takes effect only on actual selection or other dealing with the land. Notice of withdrawal must be given to the lessee, but it can be of little value to him, as there is no fixed period to elapse before it takes effect. Claims for improvements may be made in relation to any lands withdrawn from the lease, provided that such improvements have not already been made the ground of pre-emption exercised in relation thereto, or any such improvements may be removed by the lessee. In case of claims being made, whether against the Crown or against a selector, they must be lodged within sixty days of arising, and if the parties cannot agree, then the value of the improvements will be settled by arbitration. Leases may be transferred during their currency, but no claim for improvements can be entertained upon the expiration of the term of a lease. In the event of a lease being forfeited or run vacated, the residue of the term of the lease may be put up to auction at a reduced upset, that of 20s. per square mile. Whenever the whole of a run within the settled districts shall be resumed under the tenth section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, the land comprised in any such lease shall come within the provisions of this Act, but the lease shall otherwise be deemed to be still subsisting and unaffected by the resumption. Six months from the expiration of the term of a lease is allowed to the lessee, during which he may remain in possession for the purpose of removing his stock. With the mode of arbitration, the bill, which only comprises nine sections, concludes. The exact effect of such legislation can hardly be foreseen. That it will stop for good all the cry that the lands are locked up is beyond a doubt, but its effect on the pastoral lessees within the settled districts is not so clear. The leases will, of course, offer little or no security on which to borrow, but as to the tenure otherwise much will depend upon the party in power, and the administration of the Act. It would not be at all surprising if one effect of the bill does not turn out to be the development of some new form of dummying; although I confess that the scope for evasion of any kind, however cunningly devised, appears to have been reduced to a minimum under the Alienation Bill now going through Parliament.

An attempt was made during the week to carry Mr. Douglas's resolutions, which were tabled so long ago, for resumptions from runs within the settled districts. These include an enormous area in Moreton, Darling Downs, and Wide Bay and Burnett; and the area is so large in the aggregate that either it will suffice for the next ten years, or Queensland will become a greater agricultural country than any one at present can foresee. The attempt broke down, however; not from any material opposition which was offered, but in consequence of the debate eliciting the fact of inaccuracies existing in the descriptions of the lands to be resumed. The debate was consequently adjourned, and the resolutions were subsequently withdrawn in favour of a new set with an amended schedule, which come on for discussion during the present week.

The Lord Ashley took with her an extra force of police for Trinity Bay to ensure an uninterrupted landing for such adventurous Chinamen as choose to avail themselves of the new port for purposes of trade, or as a means of reaching the Hodgkinson diggings. Nothing is known here beyond the account given in the telegrams, which have probably reached you as to the real amount of resistance offered by the crowd on the beach at Trinity Bay to the landing of Chinamen; but unless the resistance was an armed one, and any further attempts on the part of the police officer in charge to enforce order must have resulted in bloodshed, it is thought that a more determined front should have been shown by the authorities, even though they were numerically weak. It is, of course, difficult at this distance to judge fairly of the conduct of men so situated; but it does appear strange that force and stratagem both failed to vindicate the law, and that a mob should be left in defiant possession for a considerable period while an additional force of police were on their way. The material of which this army of the beach was composed is by no means the stuff which on some of the Southern diggings, in days now long passed, required an organized military force to reduce and keep the diggers in order; and in all probability the mere sight of the white cap-covers of the handful of police now on their way will be enough for the very mild style of rowdyism involved in the present affair, and no more will be heard of it.

A truce at least, with a possible settlement before the end of the session, has been come to in the case of Mr. P. F. Macdonald. Upon the House again going into Committee of Supply, this item of £4000 of course barred the way, but the Treasurer, by consent of both sides, postponed it with the understanding that, as I am told is "according to Cocker," it be dealt with hereafter when all the other items in the Estimates-in-chief have been disposed of. The assent of the Opposition to this course was only given accompanied by a distinct declaration from Mr. Palmer that they would not vote one sixpence so long as Mr. Macdonald remained a member of the House. Meanwhile the claimant has paired off, it is rumoured, with the intention of resigning.

An attempt to fix eight hours as the statute day for labour has been a hopeless failure. No one, with the exception of the introducer, could support so difficult a proposition without some modifications; and when all the exemptions to be proposed in committee had been enumerated, it began to be very questionable whether anything whatever would be gained by declaring eight hours to be the legal day's work for classes who never by any chance work longer for an employer. The subject is full of interest, not on account of the somewhat meaningless desire of mechanics to have the law declare that they shall not be called upon to work at the current rates of wages for a longer period in one day than, in fact, they do work, or by common consent are required to work; but on account of the side questions involved in the employment of women and children. These are certainly worthy objects for the humanitarian legislator to take up; and I have no doubt that any reasonable scheme for protecting these comparatively helpless classes against the greed, of which the effects often amount to cruelty of employers, would receive the attention of Parliament. It seems, however, to have been thought here that the mechanic had never evinced any inability to protect himself from the "tyranny" of employers; a fact which, indeed, he parades once a year in Brisbane in a very prominent and formal manner, taking a whole holiday for the purpose, and declaring by the aid of banners with various devices, and with bands of music, that eight hours is enough for him, and that he doesn't, and doesn't intend to, work any more. The measure in question, however, did not confine itself to the hours of outdoor labour only; but, probably in the interest of persons serving in shops, proposed a sort of *plebiscite* scheme, by which the will of the majority should decide the hour at which shops should be shut. In this direction also it became necessary to make exemptions, and the difficulty of drawing the line made it manifest that the entire subject was one with which the law could not conveniently deal, and which is better left to be determined by public opinion.

A return of considerable interest has lately been laid before Parliament, giving the history of Polynesian labour in Queensland, so far as it can be learned from the arrivals and departures in each year, from 1868 to 1876. The number actually arrived in the ten years is 11,206. The departures have been 4129, and the deaths recorded 664, leaving the number in the colony at the present time 6423; of these, 5606 are employed under the provisions of the Polynesian labour, and the balance are engaged in various ways in the ordinary labour market after having fulfilled their original engagements. These figures are of course in some degree approximate only, as there is no doubt that some islanders have found their way to other colonies, while there have probably been a few deaths unreported. The Polynesians in Queensland at the present time, therefore, in all probability, fall considerably short of 6000, all told.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

Monday, October 23.

The actual work done in the Assembly last week was small; but it is satisfactory to be able to note that it included three stages of progress in important measures. The Electoral Bill was finally disposed of, and sent to the Council; so also was the Mining on Private Property Bill; and the Harbour Trust Bill was read a second time. The "policy" of the Opposition was adhered to by at least a section of them with a persistency and earnestness which was at least consistent; but when that policy can be expressed in one word—"obstructiveness"—one cannot but regret that the earnestness is not more profitably applied. As soon as the Berry party awoke to the conviction that the Electoral Bill would be carried in spite of them, they seem to have resolved that no other work should be done during the session. In this, however, they have been already disappointed, for one measure after another has been interpolated, either by the Ministry or by private members, that the Opposition have been impotent to prevent the work of legislation going on, notwithstanding their occasional success at procrastination. On Thursday evening they attempted to prevent progress with the Harbour Trust Bill, by absenting themselves, in the hope that the Government whip would be unable to make a quorum without them. This device, however, failed, and then, after prolonging the debate, they attempted to obtain an adjournment, but were ignominiously defeated, and the second reading was taken without a division.

The debate over the second reading of the Harbour Trust Bill was not altogether lacking in interest. That it was opposed by Mr. Berry and the gentlemen who sit near him, was, of course, to be expected, for they evidently regard it as part of the functions of an Opposition to obstruct, and, if possible, to defeat every attempt at legislation which is introduced under the auspices of the Government. The Premier, in moving the second reading, alluded to the fact that for the last twenty years the demand for a measure of this kind had been almost continuous. More than a million and a half of money has been expended during that period in providing wharfs, jetties, docks, lighthouses, and lightships, and other facilities for carrying on the commerce of the colony at the port of Melbourne and the various outports. For a good part of this outlay we have substantial permanent works to show, such as the graving-dock, the patent slip, the piers, lighthouses, and so forth. Still, however, we are levying £100,000 a year of wharfage rates to provide for the improvement of the port, and it is admitted that this money would be likely to accomplish a vast deal more good than it is now doing if expended under the direction of a body of gentlemen interested in seeing that the work was carried out economically and efficiently as in the cases of the several trusts for the improvement of the Thames, the Mersey, and the Clyde. With regard to the latter, Sir James M'Culloch mentioned that the Trust had worked most successfully. It had expended something like six millions of money in deepening the river from 3 feet to 24 feet, constructing docks, and all other conveniences for bringing the largest fleet of ships up to the City of Glasgow, instead of landing their cargoes at Greenock, 22 miles distant. The bill proposes to confer on the Trust two-thirds of the total amount collected for wharfage rates on imports and exports (imports only have been charged hitherto), the tonnage dues, and rents, license fees, and similar sources of income. The other one-third of the rates and dues will have to be handed over to the Government for the maintenance of the coast lights and the outer harbour works. The Trust are also to be empowered to borrow £250,000, but with all this it is admitted that the measure is but an initiatory one. The new Board will find an abundance of work awaiting them through the rapid silting up of the anchorage in Hobson's Bay, but they will also have to decide upon some definite scheme of harbour improvement, of which there are already at least half-a-dozen which have at various times been brought under public notice and pressed on the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and other kindred bodies. Without any disparagement of local engineers, however, it will probably be found necessary, as suggested by Sir James M'Culloch, to obtain the services of the best engineering talent from Europe, where so much experience had been gained in harbour works. Then, if the matter is taken up by the gentlemen who will constitute the Trust with a determination to work it out energetically, there can be no doubt of its being of immense value to the port in the future. The first member of the Opposition affected a great deal of alarm at entrusting such large powers to what he was pleased to call an irresponsible body of fifteen in which merchants and shipowners would have a predominant voice. The fact is, however, that the powers are too limited, and this is really the weak part of the bill. The commissioners will have to come to Parliament for enlarged powers to enable them to carry out any extensive works. The weakness of the case against the measure was manifest when the leader of the Opposition, ignoring the argument of his supporter the member for Williamstown about the dangerous surrender of power to an irresponsible Board, actually suggested the withdrawal of the bill for the purpose of bringing in one of a more comprehensive character, and which would of course invest the Board with more comprehensive powers. Mr. Service very forcibly advocated the principle of entrusting special works to special local bodies, and referred to the objections raised to the establishment of Municipal Councils under the first bill introduced by Captain Clarke into the old Legislative Council, for that purpose, which were of a similar character to many of those which were now brought forward against a Harbour Trust. The Attorney-General pointed out, in answer to some of the Opposition speakers, that it was necessary that this should be a tentative measure, and that the Government in making it such had but followed the examples of other similar Trusts. The present bill would give them a good start, and it was not intended to do more at first. Ten bills he said had been passed for the Clyde Trust, and scarcely any one of the numerous Harbour Trusts now in existence had obtained their full powers all at once. Mr. Kerferd mentioned that when Mr. Service was in office he was anxious to secure the dredges used for the Suez Canal, which would accomplish vastly more work than those in use here. As the Trust would have to provide these appliances at once they must have borrowing powers.

The rapidity with which our railway system is being extended received another illustration on Friday, when a new line was opened with considerable *eclat* from Maryborough to Avoca, a distance of fifteen miles. This is a very different line to that which was opened to Beechworth two or three weeks ago, for while the latter is a hilly region, presenting by far the most difficult gradients of any line yet constructed in Victoria, the Avoca line runs through a country presenting almost a dead level. His Excellency Sir George Bowen took part in the opening demonstration, and in the course of his speech in reply to the address presented to him by the local authorities, he gave some interesting details, evidently in anticipation of the report of the railway department, which is understood to be in type, although not quite ready for presentation to Parliament. His Excellency, after stating that the new lines including rolling-stock) had cost upon an average £6000 per mile, went on to say, "The returns from the department show that at the end of 1877, within fifteen months from the present time, we shall have 956 miles open, uniting the capital at Melbourne with every centre of population in the whole colony. Indeed, it appears that there will be no town or village with above 2000 inhabitants which will not be in direct communication with Melbourne. Already the north-eastern line to the Murray at Wodonga pays all expenses and interest, and gives a net yearly profit of over £24,000; and last year, if we deduct the amount payable on borrowed capital, as yet yielding no return, the interest on the entire railway loan contributed by the Consolidated Revenue was only £123,000, and there is every reason to hope that when the trunk lines are completed (always supposing that care will be taken to make in the future only remunerative branch lines) even this payment will gradually disappear, and with it the entire burden of the public debt: for the steady increase of the railway revenue is very satisfactory. In the past year (1875-6) it was larger than in any previous year being £75,000 in excess of the preceding year, while the working expenses fell at the same time from 52½ to 50½ per cent. of the gross profits. Is not this result a success even without taking into calculation the manifold indirect advantages of the railway? Again the people of Victoria will soon possess facilities for railway travelling with which no country can compare, with the single exception of the United States of America. The proportion of railway mileage to population is a fair test of this advantage. I find that in the United States in 1875 there was one mile of railway for every 591 persons; in the United Kingdom in 1875 there was one mile for every 1916 persons; in Germany, one for every 2428; in France, one for every 2940; in Europe, taken as a whole, one for every 3461 persons. Now at the end of next year, 1877, there will be in Victoria one mile for about every 890 persons; in other words, the facilities for railway travelling in Victoria, in comparison with the population, will next year be twice as great as they now are in Great Britain, and four times as great as they now are in Europe generally." These comparisons are interesting, and I believe that the forthcoming report of our railway department will be less a dry statement of receipts and expenditure than it has heretofore been, and that it will afford us some of the very useful kind of information which is contained in Mr. Rae's most valuable report recently submitted to the Legislature of New South Wales.

The Protectionists are angry with *The Argus* for its attempt to deduce from the comparative statements of the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales and Victoria an argument in favour of your fiscal policy, and they return to the charge again and again. They contend that it is far healthier to be raising as we do a hundred and sixty thousand a quarter more in Customs, and a hundred and fifty thousand in public services, than in New South Wales to be raising an excess of four hundred thousand a quarter from land sales, as New South Wales is doing over Victoria. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is put into the witness-box for the purpose of showing that "taxation, properly so called, contributes a larger proportion to the revenue in Victoria than it does in New South Wales; or, in other words, that in Victoria the public revenue rests upon a more permanent and legitimate basis than it does in New South Wales," and that, if the land fund should fail, the colony must resort to new taxes. Your contributor on the land and other questions is also pressed into the argument, for the sake of his testimony to the danger which threatens New South Wales in the future, from the aggregation of one-third of the population of the colony on the shores of Port Jackson, "to share in the tribute raised from lands that promise to revert to their primeval solitude." And the consolatory deduction from the whole argument is summed up in such fashion as this:—"With our manufacturing, agricultural, and mining population fully and profitably employed, with an elastic and sufficient revenue based on a firm foundation, with a comparatively small debt, with the savings of the people rapidly accumulating,"—we may safely leave you in possession of your temporarily larger revenue. The writer, however, omits to state that we also are collecting one-third of our population around the shores of Hobson's Bay, and as to the "sufficiency of our revenue," even wrung as it is from the many for the benefit of a few, he does not attempt to account for the cry of his party for new taxation in the shape of a progressive land tax.

Amongst the notices placed on the business paper of the Assembly for Thursday evening next is one for calling the Premier's attention to the last annual report of the Government Insurance Commissioners, New Zealand, which shows (as the notice states) that the system of life assurance by the State adopted in that colony in 1874 continues to be very successful, the sum already secured by the policies issued amounting to more than two millions sterling; and to ask whether he will take into consideration the advisability of establishing a system here similar to that now existing in New Zealand and Great Britain.

His Honor Sir Redmond Barry, who has been employing his holiday by representing the colony at the Philadelphia Exhibition, is a man of the most untiring industry, and in some sense reminds one of that most versatile and active of men of the last generation—Lord Brougham. The latter could not confine himself to his legal lore, but must be ever full to overflowing of schemes for the diffusion of useful knowledge and the elevation of the working classes in the scale of intelligence. So it has been for some years past with Sir Redmond Barry. To him more than to any other man we owe the success of our Public Library and Museums. The Library is one in which the colony may feel some allowable pride. Its shelves are filled with a hundred thousand volumes, embracing every branch of literature, science, and general knowledge, and ample provision is made for all classes and both sexes to extract from this immense treasury of the mind such particular enlightenment or entertainment as may be desired. We have just received a valuable addition to this collection, in the shape of a consignment of over one thousand volumes, sent by Sir Redmond Barry as the result of his application to the Government of the United States for a contribution to the library. Many of the official volumes are in paper covers only, but they will be bound forthwith, and the whole will then make an imposing gift.

In the course of the debate on the second reading of the Harbour Trust Bill some points were referred to by Mr. Service, which may be considered matters of detail, but which must be of considerable interest to mercantile men. For example, our present wharfage rate is only levied on goods inward, but it is proposed to give the Trust power to levy a similar rate on goods outward. Abstractedly, this cannot be objected to, because being a wharfage rate, all goods using the wharfs should contribute, and by charging on exports as well as imports the rates levied on the latter could be greatly reduced. Mr. Service, however, expressed the opinion that the levying of the outward rate would be detrimental to our intercolonial trade, unless it were stipulated that goods which had paid wharfage rates one way should not pay them the other, such as pig iron, salt, and other things, on which a large business was done with the other colonies. In referring to the obvious fact that one order led to others, and that if one article were shut out from our intercolonial dealings others would be shut out also, he gave as a notable instance of the loss of trade with New Zealand which had now been transferred to Sydney, that, through the burning down of the Sandridge Sugar Works, the New Zealanders had gone to Sydney instead of Melbourne for their sugar, because the company who had possessed themselves of the present sugar works had utterly failed to meet the tastes of the New Zealand people. This, he said, led to trade in other articles with Sydney, and the result was that a new line of steamers had been put on between Sydney and the southern ports of New Zealand.

The despatch from Lord Carnarvon, covering further communications from the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, was referred by the Cabinet to our Postmaster-General for his observations and report on the proposal to lay a cable from Penang to Rangoon. All that Mr. Ramsay says about it in his memorandum to the Chief Secretary is that in his opinion the scheme is one which to some extent concerns the Australian colonies, inasmuch as it would, if successfully carried out, afford an alternative link in the chain of communication when the cable between Penang and Madras may be interrupted, as it is at the present time; but he suggests that the correspondence be referred to the conference of delegates from the Australian colonies who are expected to meet for the purpose of considering the general question of telegraphic communication between Australia and the rest of the world.

It is scarcely likely that this colony will be prepared to concur in the subsidy asked for by the Eastern Extension Company when the work they propose to do would be simply repairing in part an error of judgment committed by themselves in laying their cable from Madras to Penang. The proposals before the colonies which offer something like a wholesome competition with quicker and more direct services unhampered by contact with the large Indian and Eastern business would—either of them—be vastly more acceptable than this Penang and Rangoon supplementary line even with a duplicate cable from Port Darwin to Singapore, and one of the new lines could probably be secured for less money. However, we shall soon see whether the proposed Conference will come to anything. Nothing can be done until that question is decided.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening last. Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Gosper, Wood, Moses, and Watling. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. A letter was read from Mr. J. M. M'Quade, asking for a copy of the letter sent by the Mayor to the Minister for Lands respecting the £50 voted for the park, and placed to Mr. M'Quade's credit. With reference to this communication, the Mayor stated that his letter to the Minister was of a private character, and the request of Mr. M'Quade could not be acceded to. 2. From R. Coley, solicitor, requesting payment of Mr. J. Dunstan's loan of £200 and interest. Received. 3. From R. Ledden, landlord of the Court-house Hotel, asking for permission to erect a water-trough in front of his house, under direction of the Council. 4. From W. Wood, requesting to be allowed to proceed with his contract for gravelling from Tebbutt street to Richmond Road. Proposed by Alderman Moses, seconded by Alderman Wood—"That Wood and Ledden's letters be received, and stand over for consideration till the next general meeting." The following accounts, amounting to £70 14s. 9½d., were referred to the Finance Committee:—J. F. Jones, advertising, 8s. 2d.; C. Pitt, repairs to tools, 6s.; Neilson, stamps, 7s. 6d.; rent of chambers for quarter, £4; Faux and Beard, ironmongery, £10 7s.; John Savage, labour, £8 6s. 10½d.; Goodlet and Smith, drainpipes, £39 3s 8d; G. Davies, advertising, £2 4s.; Government Printing Office, £1 6s.; carriage, £5 4s.; W. Wood, gravelling, £9 18s. Alderman Watling brought up a report from the Finance Committee recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £43 6s. 4d. The report further stated that their finances showed a deficit to date (exclusive of the loan account), of £40. The report was adopted. In answer to an inquiry of Alderman Moses, the Council-clerk stated that there was about £160 owing for rates. The Council then rose.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Services in connection with the fifty-fifth anniversary of the above school was held on last Sunday and Monday, and were very successful. On Sunday the Rev. C. Olden, of Waverley, preached appropriate sermons to large congregations morning and evening, and in the afternoon the children were examined in Scripture and catechism by the Rev. J. Monahan. At the afternoon service the new church was crowded, and the children acquitted themselves very creditably. On Monday the usual school treat came off in Fairfield Paddock, to the great delight of all concerned; and in the evening of the same day there was a tea-meeting, followed by a public meeting. The report showed that the attendance had increased during the year, that a Band of Hope connected with the school was working satisfactorily, and that all the machinery for further operations was in good order and efficiency. Suitable addresses were delivered by several gentlemen, and some pieces were nicely sung by the choir.

October 26.

RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S AND ST. ALBAN'S.—Notice of motion has been given by Brother John Havers, Past Grand Warden, for the next meeting of Grand Lodge of Freemasons,—"That this Grand Lodge desires to return its humble and hearty thanks to the Almighty Architect of the Universe upon the safe return to his native land of their beloved Grand Master his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in memory of that happy event determines to devote the sum of £2000 in aid of the restoration of the two churches which are more immediately connected with the history of Freemasonry in England. Resolved, therefore, that the sum of £1000 be granted from the Fund for General Purposes towards the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a like sum of £1000 from the same fund towards the restoration of St Alban's Abbey." A committee is nominated to carry out the resolution.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—ADV.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents for Sydney—Elliott, Brothers.—ADV.

THE DOMINION OF FIJI.

By Hardy Lee.
No. XIII.

Whencesoever the planters in Fiji are to be supplied with labour, there can be no question that the present Governor is fully determined to protect the interests of the workmen during their term of service, as far as they can be protected by very careful legislation. The ordinances already published show this determination in every line, and will afford admirable safeguards against possible ill-treatment or defrauding, if only they can be carried out.

The chief obstacle in the way appears to be the difficulty of bringing the means of redress within the native's reach. This, however, need not be seriously felt if Indian coolies be employed, inasmuch as they are accustomed to British jurisdiction, and are sufficiently acquainted with the simpler forms of law; but with a Polynesian workman the case is very different. He has been used to right his own wrongs by a sudden clubstroke or spear-thrust, or by a poisoned arrow shot from a cunning ambush, nor has he ever known any other mode of redressing injuries. In short, the only law he has any acquaintance with is the law of the club, and a magistrate's Court is to him an unfathomable mystery. If the authorities can once gain his confidence, the difficulty will be over; but they can do this no otherwise than by the evidence of facts within his own experience, and it will be a work of time to make him understand that there is above his master a perfectly impartial authority to which he can appeal in the full assurance that justice will be done if he have any real grievance to complain of.

In civilized countries if the Government make good laws, and provide an efficient executive to carry them out, it may safely leave its subjects to take care of themselves, for they know how to avail themselves of the laws as their occasions may require. But it must do more than this in a community such as that of Fiji, if it would give its uncivilized subjects the full benefit of the laws. It must take the law to them, instead of waiting till they come to the law, and this can only be done by an exercise of power which seems arbitrary enough from our point of view, but which is absolutely necessary to the attainment of justice. The fact is that arbitrary authority is the one thing needful in all such communities, and Englishmen may be thankful for the circumstances which have made this a hard saying to them.

Very full powers are vested in the Agent-General for Immigration, who, "in case it shall appear to him that any indentured immigrant has been ill-used by his employer, or in any case of neglect of duty or breach of contract on the part of any employer," may cancel the existing contract, and "refuse to allot any immigrants to such employer," or to any plantation held by him. Nor is it necessary for the Agent-General to take legal proceedings in order to the cancellation of the contract. It may be effected by nothing more elaborate than a simple proclamation in the Royal *Gazette*.

Mr. James E. Mason, president of the Fiji Planters' Society, calls attention to this part of the Native Labour Ordinance in a very temperate circular letter, and suggests that "such power ought to be in the hands of the Governor alone;" but the *Fiji Times* goes a long way beyond him, and asserts roundly that the ordinance is "unsuitable to the circumstances of Fiji," apparently on the ground that human nature in Fiji is not what it is elsewhere, but something better and nobler. This at least is what the argument amounts to. "Where the dominant class," it urges, "is that of the employer," and where "it can, and has, exercised (*sic*) its power wantonly and with but selfish views, the necessity for clothing with large authority an officer to stand between oppression and helpless suffering, is apparent; but where a very contrary state of facts exists * * any regulation which has the effect of setting up the labouring as the ruling class is mischievous and unwise." It is not quite clear how protecting labourers from possible ill-usage is "setting them up as the ruling class:" but the argument, as a whole, is plain enough. Employers in Trinidad and the Mauritius may have "exercised their power wantonly and with selfish views," but employers in Fiji never have and never will. That this is no unfair summary of the argument is clear from other passages in the article. The ordinance, it says, was suggested by "experience gained from contact with a class of employers whose position and feelings are altogether different from those of their brethren in Fiji. * * It certainly may contain provisions which past experience has shown to be necessary under certain circumstances; but these experiences do not fit, nor do they ever likely to fit the said provisions, at least in the colony of Fiji." The meaning intended to be conveyed by all these words is much plainer than the words themselves, and is evidently that already stated.

The *Fiji Times* even argues that Sir Arthur Gordon's past experience among "stiff-backed and arrogantly rich planters" positively unfits him for his present office, and asserts that, though in Trinidad there was need for "a high original authority, able, on the labourers' behalf to cope with the most recalcitrant employers, in Fijian ordinance is needed to vest power in an individual to deal with the most audacious of labourers."

If it can be shown that there neither is now, nor has been in the past, a state of things in Fiji, such as to call for the ordinance complained of, Sir Arthur Gordon might still reply that his experience proves such regulations to be required as a preventive, if not as a corrective; for without them abuses have arisen elsewhere which have taxed legislation to the utmost, even if they have not defied its power. The only ground on which he could be asked to believe it impossible for similar abuses to arise in the colony now under his jurisdiction is the assumption that the Anglo-Saxon there is a better man than he has shown himself to be elsewhere; and his Excellency can scarcely be expected to take this for granted without sufficient proof.

But can it be asserted that no corrective measures are required in Fiji? Have the white residents always shown themselves so determined to mete out impartial justice to the natives that they have established a claim to the absolute confidence of the authorities? Without calling up in evidence to the contrary facts which are quite ready for production if they be called for, let it suffice for the present to read side by side with the confident assertions now made by the *Fiji Times*, the following complaint and warning conveyed in a leading article published about two years ago in the *Fiji Gazette*—"We have seen with pain in our Supreme Court that, in cases where the natives of the country have been concerned as against Europeans, the verdict of the jury has been almost invariably given in favour of the white man, however strong and clear may have been the evidence against him. * * * If men will disregard the solemn obligations they have to discharge, if they will endanger the purity of that great institution by which alone liberty and prosperity can be consolidated and secured, the evil they do and the injury they inflict upon society must rest upon their own heads, and assuredly in some way or other, and at some future period, this evil will recoil upon themselves."

Nothing can be farther from my intention than to produce the impression that Fiji planters are worse than their neighbours. They are not so; and the wholesale denunciations launched against them from certain quarters were most cruelly unjust. But they are men of like passions with their fellows; like other men they are influenced, more or less unconsciously, by their surroundings; and they themselves would not thank an advocate who claimed on their behalf a virtue so overpowering that it must, of necessity, keep them immaculate under circumstances which have produced evil effects in their countrymen elsewhere. We all know what the tendency has ever been when a superior race has employed an inferior, and there is nothing of either extraordinary good or extraordinary evil in the white residents to make us doubt the possibility of history repeating itself in Fiji.

It will very likely be urged that other tropical colonies of ours, as the Mauritius for instance, are affected by the traditions of a recently abolished slavery whose taint has not yet had time to die out of the blood, and that this is not the case with Fiji. But there is in the new colony a state of things more dangerous even than this—more dangerous at least in its immediate consequences, though not so dangerous in its ultimate tendency. For there the superior race has been present in inferior numbers—some two or three thousand civilized men scattered here and there throughout an extensive group among one or two hundred thousand savages, at whose mercy they lay whenever, as was not unfrequently the case, antagonistic interests, or mutual antipathies, brought the two races into collision. No more galling situation can possibly be imagined, nor one more certain to engender the bitterest hostility. Woe to the savage if the white man become his ruler after an experience such as this! It is no exaggeration to describe the feeling of the white residents in Fiji towards the natives as one of passionate contempt. To this there are, of course, not a few individual exceptions, especially in the districts which have been free from disturbances. There the contempt is found, but the circumstances of the past have not been such as to arouse the passion. Slavery does not leave behind it this bitter enmity, unless indeed the slaves have been in the habit of rising against their masters, and men's hearts bear on them the awful scars of a servile insurrection.

Influential men among us are being roused to strong words on this subject. Gilbert Wakefield told us some time ago that more than one of our colonies would keep slaves if we would only let them, and that keen observer knew well what he was talking about: while the Hon. E. L. Stanley declares that "the application of capital on a large scale to cultivation means, with labourers of an inferior race and a planting and a governing class of another race, slavery." This requires a certain reservation, but it has truth at the bottom of it; and, even at the risk of drawing down upon myself the hottest of wrath and fiery indignation, I do not hesitate to express my deliberate conviction that no community of employers whose workmen are drawn from an inferior race, is fit to be trusted with self-government, as far at least as the relations between master and servant are concerned.

I have already in these papers expressed my conviction that, as a general rule, the immigrants have been fairly treated by their employers in Fiji; but this might be said with equal truth of slaves, and slaveholders, for it is always the interest of employers so to treat their workmen, and moreover kindhearted men are in the majority everywhere, whatever the pessimists may say to the contrary This, however, does not do away with the need of "arbitrary authority" to put a check on those who are too selfishly bent on immediate gain to be able to perceive their own interests, or too passionate to regard them; and to say that there are such men in Fiji is but another way of saying that the white residents, as a whole, present an average sample of their race. If any one choose to maintain that the sample is better than the bulk, let him produce his reasons, and they shall be taken into consideration.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

XVII.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

In my last letter I called attention to the electric mercurial fire alarm system, patented by the Western Electric Manufacturing Co., and, in view of the unprotected state of property in Sydney, it occurs to me that I cannot occupy your space more usefully than by some further reference to the precautions which are generally taken in American cities against fire, and the means which have been devised for the saving of life in such contingencies. At the outset, I am met by the discouragement that there is very little which is absolutely new; and I foresee that the professional wiseacres must be left to the enjoyment of the contempt involved in the query, "Why do you not tell us something we do not know?" Indulge me by way of self-defence in saying that although more about the extinction of fires may be known in Sydney than I can tell, yet the knowledge is not acted upon. Americans appear to me to have this advantage over Australians that they promptly turn their knowledge to practical account, and in proof I would point to the universal use of fire extinguishers on board American ships, in American hotels, railways, factories, warehouses, and dwellings, while up to a year ago this, the most useful of the many contrivances ever invented for putting out fires, was hardly to be found in Sydney. Assuming, then, that line upon line, here a little and there a good deal, is still required for the stimulus if not enlightenment of the general public, I will proceed to collect the scattered facts and opinions I have been able to pick up at the Exhibition.

The duty of protecting a city against fire is, as a rule, assumed by the municipal authorities of the place, not left to the chance action of insurance companies who may, or may not, consider it worth their while to provide against the contingency of loss upon the fire risks which they have assumed. Under this system all household property is called upon to pay, in the form of taxation, for the means which are employed for its protection; and the man who is prudent enough to insure, cannot be said to pay for the protection of the property of his neighbour, who takes no such precaution. As *pro rata* contributions are assessed upon all owners of property according to the value of their holdings, the cost of guarding a city against fire is reduced to the lowest possible rate, and is practically inappreciable under honest and capable management on the part of the municipal authorities. All the apparatus provided by some of the insurance companies in Sydney is used by the fire departments of American City Councils, but in greater force and under more systematised arrangements Cities are mapped out into districts, each having its own special provision in the shape of fire engines, horses, ladders, &c.; and the electric telegraph contributes in a most important degree to the most expeditious concentration of all the available force, wherever and whenever it may be required. In the city of New York, for example, there is a central telegraph station, from which as many circuits of wire as are needed to embrace the whole city are stretched, and by this means all the fire and police stations are in instant communication. At every block or square a fire-alarm box is placed, and every policeman on duty in the city is provided with a key by which he can open it and give the alarm. These boxes are often placed on telegraph posts and in other convenient positions, and at each of them there is an inscription giving the name and address of some resident in the neighbourhood with whom a key is deposited. As soon as a fire breaks out, it is in the power of any one to send the alarm at once. Having opened the alarm box, a person has simply to pull down a key to complete the electric circuit. The pulling down of the key winds up the clock work of the box. A wheel of the clock, called the circuit breaker, is toothed so as by its movement to indicate the number of the box and transmit it to the central station, at the same time causing the gong at the station to strike the number of the box from which the alarm was sent. The necessity of having an operator at the central station has now been done away with by the introduction of electric apparatus, which not only transmits the alarm to all the fire stations of the city, but also operates their gongs. The advantage of using the telegraph for work of this sort is too obvious to justify comment; but for all that, may we not expect vast preventable destruction of property in Sydney before this cheap, swift, and efficient means of communication is provided? There are two systems of electric fire alarm on view at the Exhibition; one worked by an earth circuit, and the other by a metallic circuit. Both are good, but the latter I am told is the best.

Our feeble water supply is, it must be admitted, a weak point, and it may be considered of small consequence that speedy alarm of fire should be given if there is not enough water at hand to quench the flames. In connection with the system of pumping water from Botany in Sydney, I may call attention to an arrangement of pipes and mechanical contrivances designed to concentrate the whole available pumping power in case of fire. It is shown by Mr. Henry P. M. Birkinbine, hydraulic engineer of Philadelphia; and if the object proposed by Mr. Birkinbine is not already attained by some similar and better contrivance, the matter is one which, as it appears to me, deserves the careful consideration of the City Engineer. I am ignorant as to the precise line in which the pipe from Botany pumps runs to Sydney. Assuming, however, that the water is pumped directly into one or other of the city reservoirs before it flows into the street mains, Mr. Birkenbine's plan would simply introduce a mechanical contrivance for shutting off the water from the reservoir, and, in case of fire, for pumping direct into the mains. The system of mains, &c., which he shows, is calculated to supply a town of 10,000 inhabitants with water by means of a pumping engine of 60 horse-power. For ordinary purposes it would only be necessary to work the engine up to 25 horse-power; but in the event of a fire, when pressure of water is of chief consequence, the emergency would be met by calling into play the full power of the engine direct through the water-mains, provision being made against the bursting of the pipes. At any convenient point of the main ascending from the pump to the reservoir, Mr. Birkinbine would insert a pipe to connect with the distributing main. In the pumping main and in this branch main, he would place valves so arranged that one could be closed and the other opened simultaneously by means of a cylinder containing a piston, operated by hydraulic or pneumatic power from the engine house, police station, or any desired point. If expense be no object, electricity may be employed instead of hydraulic or pneumatic power. On each side of the valve in the main leading from the pump to the reservoir he would insert a pipe to form a by-pass which he would fit with a safety valve loaded to produce any desired pressure for fire purposes. He would also place back pressure valves in the mains leading from the reservoir, between the branch from the pumping main and the reservoir. The working of this system of valves applied to Sydney would be as follows:—Suppose an alarm of fire to be telegraphed to the engineer at the Botany pumps, he could, by turning a small valve connected with the pneumatic compressor, immediately change the position of the valves, so that the communication between the pumps and the Crown-street reservoir would be closed, and a communication opened between the pumps and the service mains leading to the city. The pumping machinery at Botany would at once become a fire engine acting directly upon a fire say at the Queen's Wharf, or wherever a hose could be attached to the city mains. Should the steam at Botany be low, or for any other cause the machinery there not happen to be in a condition to supply the immediate demand made for the fire, the water would flow from the Crown-street reservoir; but as soon as the pressure produced by pumping became greater than that of the reservoir, the back pressure valve inserted in the supply main would close, and prevent the water flowing into the reservoir. Very powerful pumping engines would force the water at such a pressure as to burst the pipes; but this is a contingency which Mr. Birkinbine has contemplated, for his apparatus is provided with a safety valve loaded, and arranged so as to open when there is an excessive pressure, allowing the water then to flow through the by-pass into the reservoir. I will take an early opportunity of sending the drawings to the City Council, so that Mr. Bell may have an opportunity of forming a judgment upon the applicability of the scheme to Sydney.

There are two or three battalions of steam fire engines, hose carriages, and apparatus of that sort, which are as brilliant and beautiful as electroplating and decorative painting can make them; but I have failed to discover any other points of superiority over the steam fire engines in Sydney, unless, perhaps, it is in the general lightness of construction. I cannot learn that there are any recent improvements in this class of fire equipment As much may be said of the great bulk of the portable fire extinguishers; but, as these are not in general use in the colony—indeed I do not remember to have seen them there at all—and as they have proved of inestimable benefit in the United States and Europe, it may be desirable that they should be referred to in this correspondence more at length. These extinguishers have been most useful in preventing the spread of fire, and they have the great recommendation that they do it with so little water that scarcely any damage results from saturation. If a fire were to break out in the upper floor of a store, the probability is that with appliances such as those at hand in Sydney all the goods in the lower portion of the building would be drenched to prevent the spread of the flames. It is questionable whether more damage is not—in the case of small fires—done by water than by combustion. Most of the warehousemen in America would place one of these portable extinguishers on every floor, and in the event of a fire originating while there was anyone on the premises, it would be a comparatively easy matter to put it out by means of the extinguisher. Of the extinguishers hitherto in use, that manufactured by the Babcock Company, of Chicago, has had by far the largest sale; and some of the leading insurance companies—the Liverpool, London, and Globe among them—have urged their agents to interest themselves in making its merits generally known. The cylindrical-shaped vessel forming the extinguisher is generally made of copper, and is filled within three inches of the top with water, and a bottle containing carbonic acid gas is placed near the top, where, by the application of a screw, it can be precipitated into the water, and as soon as the tap of the hose is turned the fluid is expelled with great force. The manufacturers allege that the contents of the extinguisher are converted into liquid gas many times more dense than the air, and that its action upon a fire is equivalent to shutting off the supply of oxygen. I am told that the carbonic acid gas is produced by the union of one part of sulphuric acid and two of bicarbonate soda, and that it is important that the vessel shall not be filled to the top, or an explosion would be imminent. The Babcock has been in use for the last six years; but it has now to meet a formidable rival in the "Pneumatic Fire Extinguisher," shown in the Canadian Department by John Taylor and Brother, of Montreal. As the result of conversations with different persons, I am rather sceptical about the alleged chemical action of the Babcock extinguisher. I am told that the efficacy of the extinguisher is owing solely to the force with which the water is expelled by the gas, and not to the action of the gas upon the fire; that the gas is diffused in the atmosphere before the jet has passed many feet from the nozzle of the discharge pipe, that the operator could never get close enough to the fire to admit of its action, and that if he could the small proportion of carbonic acid gas which water will absorb would be inappreciable in its effect in putting out fire. The difference between the chemical and the pneumatic extinguisher is that the latter expels the water by means of compressed air. The pneumatic machine is also cylindrical in shape, made of copper, jointed together in the centre, and tested to a pressure of over 300 lbs. to the square inch. The air chamber is placed in the dome of the cylinder, and occupies about one-fifth of the internal capacity. The air is forced into this chamber through a system of pipes, the contraction and expansion of the air being governed by means of a cock placed on the side of the cylinder. The water is introduced into the lower chamber by a force-pump, and it drives the air into the upper chamber through the pipes. At 100 lbs. pressure the capacity of the machine is eight gallons, and by increasing the pressure it can be made to hold nine. It will discharge a stream of water fifty feet through a six-tenth of an inch pipe, and ninety feet through a quarter of an inch pipe. The great pressure with which the water is expelled from the machine breaks it into minute globules; and it is said that these minute particles are almost instantly converted into steam, which has a smothering effect upon the fire. Whatever the theory of its action, there can be no doubt of its efficiency. The weight of the machine when charged with water is from 85 to 90 lbs., and it can be charged by any one strong enough to work an ordinary force-pump. On the 4th of August the pneumatic extinguisher was tried in the presence of the judges. Eight kerosene, two lard oil, and six turpentine barrels were piled on top of each other. The ends were knocked out, and the barrels, having been filled with shavings, were saturated with five gallons of kerosene. Each barrel was lighted, and the fire was allowed to get a fair hold before the pneumatic extinguisher was brought into use. The result of the experiment was that the fire was got under control in two minutes, and put out in three, only eight gallons of water being used in the operation. An experiment of all the portable fire extinguishers will be made in September, and the competition will be one of considerable interest and importance to the public. The value of these portable extinguishers has been placed beyond all doubt; and owners of property ought not to be without them. The Babcock Extinguisher, with six sets of charges, is quoted at 60 dollars, the pneumatic at from 35 dollars to 75 dollars, according to size; and the force pumps for charging them at from 7 to 10 dollars. The pneumatic extinguisher might also be used for washing carriages, windows, and for any purpose where a strong jet of water is needed.

Some very large fire escapes are shown in the form of ladders for the use of fire brigades. The first length of the ladder has attached to it two long movable legs, which with the ladder itself form a tripod. A crank is fixed near the bottom, and as it is turned the successive lengths of the ladder are pushed upwards and firmly held in place by means of slides and chains. There are three or four other fire escapes intended to be attached to the building, so that they can be used when emergency arises by the inmates. One of these consists of a ladder the entire width of the building, which is rolled up behind a movable cornice in front of the building. The cornice can be thrown back and the ladder let down by means of a crank at the bottom of the building, the winding gear working in a tube somewhat similar to the downpipe of water spouting. An expert fireman would be able to gain access to every floor of the building, but it is very doubtful whether women or children could escape from a burning house with this contrivance flapping backwards and forwards a foot or two away from the windows. The Novelty Portable Fire Escape is made of hickory rounds and wrought iron links, and may be folded up so as to form a table in a room. Between each pair of rounds is a light iron frame, intended to keep the ladder out from the building; and by a hook on the upper end the whole weight of the ladder is intended to hang upon the open window sill. Both of the escapes might be found very useful in certain emergencies, but they would be extremely liable to get out of order. A third escape consists of ropes thrown from an upper window and fastened to some object on the opposite side of the street. One of the ropes is intended as a guide, and the other to bear the weight of the person, who is supposed to descend by means of a pulley, the hook of the pulley sliding down the weight-bearing rope, and a leather belt attached to the ring of the pulley being fastened round the waist of the person coming down. This expedient presupposes an object over the way to which the rope can be fastened and a person who is able to fasten it securely. The chances are that all but nautical men would come down with a run, and probably suffer fatal injury. The fourth system—Talpey's self-regulating fire escape and hose elevator—appears to me to best meet all the conditions of a fire escape. It resembles a pulley, in appearance, and is hung upon a bracket at the top of the house. The contrivance is only eight inches in diameter and about an inch and a half thick. The block or pulley around which an endless chain runs, contains brakes so arranged that the centrifugal force caused by the weight of the person throws the brake outwards so as to bear against the inside of the outer rim in such a manner as to regulate the speed, which will be the same whatever the weight of the persons descending. The chain when not in use is placed in a box within reach from the top window of the factory, and may be swung across the face of the building. A wheel and rachet is fixed near the ground, and when the endless chain is placed around it, firemen may be wound up with their hose, and moved about in front of the building almost as occasion may desire. Persons ascending or descending the chain sit in a strap and hook themselves on. A great merit of this escape is that it can be applied at once—that several persons hooking themselves on one above another, can descend at the same time if need be, and that it is impossible for them to come down at a dangerous speed. The cost of these fire escapes fitted to a building and having, 120 feet of chain is 150 dollars United States currency. I am told that this contrivance is coming into use in New York and in the New England factories where a large number of persons are employed. As far as I can judge, it is the best contrivance exhibited and probably, the best yet invented. A grave responsibility rests upon the owners of buildings in which large number of persons are employed; and institutions, such as Randwick Asylum for destitute children, or the Government asylums at Hyde Park and Liverpool, ought to be furnished with means of escape in the contingency of fire; for where fires have occurred in similar institutions in America they have been fraught with fearful loss of life which might have been prevented by a contrivance such as this. In Australia, fortunately, no such calamitous occurrences have happened, but we possess no immunity from them; and it is the part of prudence and humanity to profit by the experience of others, especially in extremities involving peril to life.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A successful concert of sacred music was given at the Balmain Congregational Church by the choir of the Pitt-street Congregational Church.

Mr. W. Paine, who travelled from Gundagai to Dubbo, counted 580 dead cattle on the roadside.

An infant of thirteen months was drowned in the Bell River at the spot where Mrs. Fanning and her child were drowned a few years ago.

Sir Walter Scott formed the theme of Dr. Gilchrist's second lecture of the course he is now delivering.

A broken neck resulting from a fall from the roof of a house in Pyrmont, terminated the life of an old man, 74 years of age, named Robert Wright.

That landed property at Tumut is rapidly rising in value will be seen from the fact that for a selection costing £150 three years ago £800 was lately refused, £1000 being the sum demanded.

Philip Cautrell, an engineer, was killed by falling from a tree while repairing the telegraph line across the Murray River, near Moama.

The committee of the Orange Hospital have resolved to borrow £1200 from the Commercial Bank.

A mother and her child were drowned in Gulpa Creek near Deniliquin.

The annual regatta of the Mercantile Rowing Club took place on the 21st October during beautiful weather. The programme of ten races was all gone through.

Ann Harper, residing at St. Peters, Cook's River, died in the Infirmary from the effects of burns received while she lay in bed, beside which she had a lighted candle

A cricket match between the two batteries of the Regular Artillery took place on the 21st October, the 1st Battery being victorious.

A child named Musgrave, two years old, fell into a tank at Lambton and was drowned.

A man named Goodyer was committed for trial in Wagga for burglary perpetrated by him in July last.

On the 18th October, Mr. Henry Cohen, M.P., appeared before his constituency at West Maitland, and in a speech of great length reviewed his Parliamentary career during last session. He was very favourably received.

The Sydney Marine Assurance Company paid a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

A flash of lightning struck a house at Albury, damaged it considerably, and set fire to children's clothes in the bedroom.

The proceedings of the eleventh session of the Congregational Union of New South Wales commenced on October 23, when the retiring chairman, the Rev. M. Williams, delivered an address.

On October 23 was held the annual meeting of the St. John's Auxiliary to the Church Society, in St. John's schoolroom, Darlinghurst. A collection was made of £173, of which £100 was from Mr. F. H. Dangar.

Several large rewards have been offered through the columns of the Forbes paper for the restoration of stolen sheep.

By proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 12th December.

A rifle contest at Parramatta between the South Sydney Company and the Newington Cadets resulted in a victory for the former.

Captain Chatfield's prizes were shot for at the Paddington range by the sergeants of the 1st Regiment Volunteer Rifles. Eighteen prizes were distributed.

A public wharf at the head of Darling Harbour has been proclaimed by the Government.

Thomas Byrnes died in the Infirmary from the effects of the kick of a horse received the day before.

Mr. M'Diarmid, one of the oldest settlers in the Oxley district, Queensland, was accidentally drowned while crossing a river on horseback.

Archbishop Vaughan's lecture on "Hidden Springs" has called forth numerous replies in the form of lectures, letters, and articles.

The Hon. G. H. Cox contemplates an early visit to Europe, accompanied by his two sons, and will probably be absent twelve months from the colony.

Nine acres of wheat, together with a crop of grapes, estimated to produce 1000 gallons of wine, were totally destroyed by a hailstorm at Bridgman.

The members of the Engineering Association met on the 26th October, to consider the question of technical classes as a branch of public education in the colony.

Two men, named Hugh Vaughan and William Porter, supposed to be connected with the late burglaries in the city and suburbs, were arrested and committed for trial at the Water Police Court. In their possession were found more than 300 valuable articles, most of which were identified by the losers.

The Rev. Dr. Wazir Beg delivered, in the Masonic Hall, an elaborate lecture on Freemasonry, in reply to Archbishop Vaughan.

Mary and Elizabeth Connor were committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter for having caused the death of Mary Ann Thompson, in Baldock's-lane.

The annual festival of the Rydal Public school was held on October 19, when prizes were delivered. The attendance at the school exceeds fifty daily.

As Mr. and Mrs. Peckham were returning home from Wellington, the cart capsized, and Mrs. Peckham was killed. Peckham was quite drunk at the time of the occurrence, and was so much under the influence of drink at the inquest as to be unable to give an account of the accident.

The Government have decided to make important reductions in railway passenger fares, which will come into operation on the 1st November.

The Hinton Public school was reopened on the 3rd October, under the care of Mr. Lobban, who seems to be a favourite with the pupils.

There was a grand demonstration at Parkes on the 13th October, on the occasion of opening the Hospital.

Cable communication between the colonies and Great Britain is further interrupted by a break in the line between Batavia and Singapore.

The amount of gold received at the Branch Royal Mint, from the various gold-fields in the colony during 1875, amounted to 225,985 oz.

The ship La Hogue, about the safety of which some anxiety has lately been felt, arrived in Port Jackson on the 26th June, from England, with a large number of passengers.

The twenty-third annual meeting of No. 1 Prince Alfred Volunteer Fire Company was held on the 24th October, Captain Andrew Torning occupied the chair.

An endeavour is being made in Wollongong to form a permanent railway league, with the view of still further urging upon the Government the importance of constructing a railway from Sydney to Illawarra.

The mail coach was upset between Condobolin and Forbes, and the passengers were slightly hurt.

The prisoner Berkley was committed for trial at Gundaroo for assaulting with intent to murder Mrs. Crabtree.

It appears that the Lambton miners are in great distress in consequence of a falling off in their earnings, many of them not being able to buy the common necessaries of life.

Of the twelve designs sent in for the Bathurst Hospital, that with the motto "Good Samaritan" will receive the first prize of £75; that marked *Spes et Veritas* will have the second prize of £25.

MAITLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The ordinary topic of conversation is the propitious weather and beautiful season: indeed, it would hardly be possible to look around the district and remain indifferent at the glowing prospect. It is reported about Bolwarra that the fly is injuring the potatoes, but I cannot ascertain that it is general.

There was a meeting of the committee of the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association on Monday, when the subject of amalgamation with the Singleton and Muswellbrook societies was mentioned two or three times, but was eventually referred to a future meeting, those present appearing to be in favour of the proposal.

The settling after the Northern Jockey Club Race Meeting took place at Fullford's Hotel, when Mr. Loder was announced as the largest winner with £301, and Mr. John Tait with £245, which being received, champagne was ordered, and Mr. Tait proposed the toast of "The Committee and Stewards of the Northern Jockey Club," and spoke highly of the management of the meeting.

On the same day an old settler named Timothy Kelly, aged 77 years, was the subject of a coroner's inquest. It was proved by the evidence that during the night he drank about a quart of gin. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died through the excessive use of spirituous liquors. Another inquest was held at West Maitland on the body of James B land, an old resident of Luskintyre. He was seen riding along at a sharp pace, swaying about in his saddle, and was shortly afterwards seen lying on his back in the middle of the road: he died the same night.

Mr. H. E. Cohen, M.L.A., addressed the electors at West Maitland, on Wednesday evening, in the School of Arts; the Mayor occupied the chair The meeting was well attended. Mr Cohen reviewed his Parliamentary career from the time he was returned as member for the electorate, and explained the reasons for recording his vote on all important topics. At the conclusion of a lengthy, address a vote of confidence was carried unanimously amid great applause

The Criminal Assizes opened on Thursday before his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuting for the Crown. William Harris was found guilty of stealing money and clothing from his travelling companion, Patrick Ward. He was an old offender, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Maitland gaol. Sam Lee, a Chinaman, was charged with forgery and uttering, and found guilty of the latter; he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mary Culbert was found guilty of concealing the birth of a child, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Maitland gaol. John Hay was found guilty of unlawfully using a horse, the property of the A. A. Company, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Maitland gaol. William Francis Montague Warden was found guilty of obtaining some clothes by false pretences, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, in Maitland gaol.

Yesterday evening Mr. Thomas Walker, a pupil of Walter Montgomery the renowned elocutionist, gave a recital entertainment in the School of Arts in aid of the funds of the Maitland Benevolent Society. There was a very fair attendance. Two lady amateurs very materially assisted in the evening's entertainment by their brilliant performance on the pianoforte. Mr. Walker was frequently applauded.—25th October.

WARREN, MACQUARIE RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Our town has now a business appearance. The telegraph office was opened on the 20th instant, and we are now in speedy communication with the world. A picnic of the inhabitants is to take place on the 25th instant in honour of the occasion. Land is being rapidly taken up in this district, and no doubt in a short time this will be a busy centre of population. We are in want of a good many things in the way of roads and bridges, but of course we must ask before we expect to receive Town lots of land are becoming more valuable, and buildings and improvements are the order of the day. The wants of the town are far from being supplied in the way of tradesmen. There are good openings for tailors, bakers, blacksmiths, auctioneers, and commission agents.

Fears are entertained at present of a dry summer and a scarcity of back water; the river has not overflowed its banks for about eighteen months past, and therefore the creeks depending on the overflow are getting very low, but a good fall of rain would prove a great blessing at present. An insect of the aphis description has played sad havoc with the trefoil, cutting it right off: and now the same insect, or, as some say, a species of sandfly, has attacked the cattle and horses; the white animals, or white parts on animals, suffer the most—the nose in particular. This pest is new to us in this form, and the sooner it clears away the better. We are inclined to think a good thunderstorm would have the desired effect.

No sooner is one aboriginal in Dubbo sentenced to death for the murder of another, than another of these sad occurrences takes place at Gunningbar station, near Warren. The shearing being over, the blacks, in exchange for their hard-earned cheques, are supplied with burning fire-water from the nearest bush public or shanty, which have now become so plentiful that there is one on, or near, every large station about here—a standing disgrace to the cause of justice and humanity. The murdered blackfellow was well known about here, and was very useful and industrious, quiet and peaceable, only when maddened by drink. The law about supplying the blacks with grog seems to be a dead letter. Another trial for murder will be on the list, and what with the expense of witnesses, &c., to prosecute, must cost the Government a great deal more than the revenue collected from these bush nuisances. It is a pity they do not see it, and ask themselves the question, who is to blame?

All Use It.—It is at every picnic. It is in every kitchen. It gives the finish to every dish. It assists digestion. It has a place at Government House, and is seen at every respectable artisan's. The protectionists use it because it is colonial, the free traders because it is cheap. It is the especial favourite with all classes, because, as one of the Sydney clergyman wrote, "It is the best yet made." It is the Australian Relish, made by Washington H. Soul, of 221, Pitt-street, and sold by every storekeeper. Price, one shilling.—Adv.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 28.

Easby (s.), 900 tons, Captain Kennedy, from Wellington, via Newcastle. Ford, Adams, and Co., agents.

John Penn (s.), 200 tons, Captain F. Sheed, from Merimbula, Eden, and Woollongong. Passengers—Miss Clark, Miss Colman, Messrs. Melliday, Walkley, Ritchie, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Ballina (s.), 300 tons, Captain Bedford, from Macleay River 26th instant, Port Macquarie 27th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Harriett, Mrs. Stapes, Messrs. Byrne, W. Rudder, Keogh, A. Rudder, E. Rudder Parker, Storey, Anderson (2), and 5 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Balclutha (s.), 264 tons, Captain Beel, from Rockhampton 26th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Flemming, servant, and child, Miss Young, Messrs. D. Nicholls, J. C. Cowan, and 7 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Woonona (s.), 500 tons, Captain Morwick, from Launceston 25th instant. Passenger—Mr. H. Hartnell. Bulli Coal Co., agents.

James Paterson (s.), 430 tons, Captain Nightingall, from Maryborough 25th instant. Passengers—Rev. Dr. Short (Bishop of Adelaide) Mrs. Pedley, Messrs. D. O'Connor, R. Knox, H. S. Blundell, C.E. Blundell, Davis, A. J. Barker, J. Smith, G. Hipwood, Duddridge, and 17 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Adelaide (s.), 854 tons, Captain D. Walker, from Melbourne 28th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Clark, 4 children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Sowden, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Waight, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Pruin, Miss M'Donald, Miss Skinner, Miss Horner, Miss Martin, Miss Black, Messrs. G. Potty, H. J. Robey, J. Katzensteen, J. Playle, J. Hall, jun., Coutts, N. Hermon, R. Geoghan, W. Appleton, W. P. Whyte, Mortimer, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

October 29.

New England (s.), 300 tons, Captain Mann, from Grafton 28th instant. Passengers—Miss Delaney and 12 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

Agnes Irving (s.), 430 tons, Captain Bracegirdle, from Grafton 28th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Shearer, Misses Stephen (2), Mrs. Benand, Miss Whelan, Miss Riley, Miss M'Mann, Stephen, Dr. Clark, Messrs. Buttle, Haydon, Dalton, Dillon, Williams, and 10 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Ocean (s.), 971 tons, Captain Jacques, from Hongkong, via Cooktown. Passengers—Messrs. Peate, Hunt, and 6 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Edina (s.), 400 tons, Captain J. H. South, from Brisbane 27th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Spriggs and family (4), Mrs. D. Edwards and family (3), Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. M'Donald, Miss Orr, Misses Spriggs (2), Miss Edwards, Mrs. Cuttler, Miss Higgins, Mrs. Harris, Messrs. K. J. Rigney, C. Phillips, J. Howey, Harper, K. M. Kelly, D. M'Donald, D. Edwards, and 20 in the steerage. W. H. Smith, agent.

Prima Donna, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Birstel, from Queensland. J. R. Haynes, agent.

DEPARTURES.—October 29.

Edith May, for Mauritius.
City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne.
Governor Blackall (s.), for Brisbane.
Bhering, for South Sea Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 30.

China (s.), for Melbourne; Lochnaw, for Mackay; Rose M. for Newcastle, via Bulli; Easby (s.), for New Zealand; Blackbird (s.), for Cooktown, via Queensland ports.

CLEARANCES.—October 28.

China (s.), 2016 tons, Captain J. Orman, for Melbourne. Passengers—For Southampton: Mrs. Methven, son, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Sinnick, Mr. Rait, Mr. M. Wilkinson. For Venice: Bishop of Bathurst, Mrs. Marsden, 2 children, and servant, Mr. Franck, Captain and Mrs. Moseley. For Brindisi: Mr. H. De Satge, child, and servant. For Bombay: Miss Mather, Mr. D. Jardine. For King George's Sound: Mrs. Fleming, Mr. P. Giltinan. For Adelaide: Mr. and Mrs. Neville Blyth, Bishop of Adelaide, Miss Page. For Melbourne: Captain and Mrs. B. St. John, and servant, Mr. George M'Donald, Mr. A. Higgins, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Hescock, Mr. R. Lewis, Mr. A. S. Webster, Mr. J. Hart, Miss Hart, Mr. Forster, Mr. A. Davis, Mr. R. B. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Want, Mr. H. C. Dangar, Hon. J. White, Mr. W. Cameron, Mr. M. De S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Gatehouse, Mr. J. Austin, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. D. Gray, Mr. H. Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. Sandford, Sir John O'Shanassy, Messrs. J. A. Scarr, Mostyn, Bowman, Durham, G. E. Barnes, J. Mannix, T. Punch, R. Bryant, T. Lewis, Lauchlan, Mrs. Freeman and son.

City of Melbourne (s.), 837 tons, Captain J. W. Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Wilkinson, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Ryan and infant, Mrs. Windsor, Mrs. Marion, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. M'Cartney, Mrs. M. A. Gardiner, Mrs. W. Johnson, Dean M'Cartney, Messrs. G. Young, H. Moses, Prosper Ridge, W. S. Miller, J. Hardie, S. Schofield, F. G. Wolseley A. Tobin, P. J. Tobin, J. Mallon, T. B. Whittington, G. M'Grouther, J. Frey, G. Shying, Kennedy G. Jeffries, J. Robertson, S. C. Brown, J. James, W. B. Read, J. H. Marion, M. Meyerfield, J. Billin, A. Eyre, W. Forrest, H. Thompson, Henderson, S. Smith, F. Lawler, J. Tait, F. W. Hill, F. Wentworth, J. J. Saqui, W. Johnson, Lance Lenton, Hobson, Master Kennedy, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 28.

Waldenses, from Camden Haven, with 70,000 shingles, 4500 feet timber, 61,000 palings; Rosebud, from Bellinger River, with 8000 feet timber, 60 bags maize; Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 131 kegs butter, 18 pigs, 33 calves, 50 sides bacon, 6 cases eggs, 3 coops fowls; Gosford Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 28 logs timber, 30,000 laths; Scotia, from Newcastle, with 185 tons coal; Merksworth, from Bulli, with 350 tons coal; Eagle, from Wollongong, with 210 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 284 bales wool, 54 bales hay, 3 bundles skins, 18 hides, 6 bags hoofs, 619 bags tin ore, 3 bags peas, 6 bags wheat, 7 bags turnips, 13 bags maize, 2 hogsheads tobacco leaf, 8 cases eggs, 5 coops poultry, 1 cow, 1 calf, 1 horse, 12 pigs, 200 sheep, and sundries; Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 17,000 feet timber, 300 knees; Titania, from Port Macquarie, with 16,000 palings, 105 hides, 5 cases eggs, 50 bags corn, 10 cases oranges, 8 bags bacon, 17 casks wine; Kembla (s.), from Newcastle, with 50 bales wool, 60 bags bones, 30 bags cobs, 100 boxes soap, 3 hogsheads wine, 120 hides, 2 cases eggs, 3 bundles skins, and sundries; Maitland (s.), from Hunter River, with 274 bales hay, 155 bales wool, 9 bales skins, 9 bags horns, 2 quarter-casks tallow, 3 cases tobacco, 14 bags turnips, 1 ton old rope, 1 ton old iron, 160 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 28.

Gosford Packet, for Brisbane Water; Rosebud, for Wogonga; Waldenses, for Camden Haven; Dairymaid, for Shellharbour; Merksworth, for Bulli; Eagle, Emily, Scotia, for Newcastle; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Titania, for Port Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—October 28.

[A special charge is made for consignees' notices in this column.]

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 10 tanks malt, 31 girder plates, 30 cases biscuits, 4 washing machines, 15 packages effects, 11 bags bolts, 50 packages tobacco, 10 cases cigars, 28 bags oatmeal, 250 bags rice, 300 cases oil, 10 cases cheese, 70 coils wire, 60 stamper heads and bottoms, 2 cabs, and 205 packages sundries.

October 29.

Ocean, from Hongkong: 10,934 packages tea, 450 rolls matting, 12,762 bags sugar, 20 packages tobacco, 131 packages sundries.

Edina (s.), from Brisbane: 94 hides, 3 hogsheads tallow, 101 bales wool, 29 casks, 259 mats sugar, 20 hogsheads molasses, 40 cases arrowroot, 4 quarter-casks syrups, 11 cases muntz metal, 2 cases 11 bales skins, 10 bales old rope, 30 ingots zinc, 4 packages glass, quantity iron, 46 cases fruit, 75 boxes raisins.

Ex Easby: 50 barrels currants.—J. R. Love.

Ex Ethiopian: 25 cases stationery, containing Christmas and birthday cards, Vere Foster's copybooks, writing desks, workboxes, betting books, metallic memo. books; Waverley, &c. pens, Mitchell's pens, J, &c.; Gillott's pens, Faber's pencils and erasers, Rowney's pencils and colour boxes, twines; Letts's portable folding copying-presses, hand-made, demy and royal; slates and slate pencils; parchments, 18 x 14; quill pens, copying-presses, &c., &c., &c.—George Robertson.

Ex Tasman: 35 cases prime Hobart Town cheese.—G. W. Tate.

Ex J. Sargent: 2 casks Douglass's pumps; 10 cases (40 dozen) hunters' hatchets; 1 case novelty braces; 1 cask chisel handles; 2 cases lightning crosscut saws; 8 cases weighing-machines; 1 case levels; 1 case saw handles; 1 case lightning hand saws; 1 case square-mouth shovels.—Rabone, Feez, and Co.

Ex Thirlmere and Ethiopian: 3 cases Porter's saddle-trees; 3 bales collar check, kersey, and serge; 2 cases side-saddles; 2 cases buggy and carriage furniture; 1 case leather; 1 cask tacks; 1 case Ashford's whips; 4 cases bits, stirrups, spurs, girths, web, &c., &c.—W. H. Simpson.

EXPORTS.—October 28.

Cheviot (s.), for Melbourne: 80 packages tobacco, 96 bales wool, 21 casks tallow, 599 cases fruit, 422 bags maize, 63 bags oysters, 34 packages.

Governor Blackall (s.), for Brisbane: 6 cases cigars, 100 packages tea, 10 bales hops, 258 cases fruit, 120 cases jam, 15 cases salmon, 15 cases acid, 24 sashweights, 30 bars and bundles iron, 22 bags onions, 25 kegs butter, 1 horse, 142 packages sundries.

China (s.), for Melbourne: 5,000 sovereigns.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne, India, United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, Adelaide, and Perth (W. A.).—By the China (s.), this day, at 10 a.m.

For Wellington and all New Zealand Ports.—By the Easby (s.), this day, at noon.

For Brisbane, Townsville, and Cooktown.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Goeroan.—By the Victoria (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For Friendly Islands.—By the John Wesley, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Shanghai.—By the William Turner, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Macleay River and Port Macquarie.—By the Ballina (s.), this day, at 8 p.m.

For Merimbula and Eden.—By the John Penn (s.), on Tuesday, at 8.15 a.m.

For Melbourne and Adelaide.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), and Macedon (s.), on Tuesday, at 11 a.m.

For Hobart Town and Launceston.—By the Tasman (s.), on Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Manning River.—By the Diamantina (s.), on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), on Tuesday, at 8 p.m.; and the New England (s.), on Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER BANGALORE, FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails containing letters, packets, and newspapers will be made up at this office, and forwarded per China (s.) to Melbourne, on Monday, the 30th instant. Mails will close as follows:—

Registered letters at 9.30 a.m.
Unregistered letters at 10 a.m.
Newspapers and packets at 9 a.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 21st October, 1876.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, October 28: Fairy Rock, brig, 191 tons, Captain Wilkinson, for Hobart Town; Easby (s.), 969 tons, Captain Kennedy, for New Zealand; Waratah, barque, 202 tons, Captain Fisher, for Hobart Town.

The Easby (s.) leaves for New Zealand to-day.

Tenders have been called for from persons desirous of building a steam-launch for the Harbour Pilot Service of Port Jackson.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Balclutha, from Rockhampton, brings up the following cargo: 222 bales wool, 2 bales skins, 95 hides, 8 logs timber, 8 ingots copper, 1 parcel sundries. She left Rockhampton on Wednesday, 25th instant, at 1.30 p.m.; rounded Break-sea Spit on the 26th, at 9.30 a.m.; passed Cape Moreton at 1.3 a.m. on the 27th and Smoky Cape at 3 a.m. on the 28th; entered Sydney Heads at 10 p.m., and moored alongside the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf at 11 p.m. same day. Experienced light variable winds to Cape Moreton and fresh southerly wind up to noon of the 28th, thence light N.E. wind, with fine weather, throughout the passage. Passed the steamship City of Brisbane three miles south of Cape Moreton on the 27th, at 1.15 a.m., and the steamship Boomerang off the North Brother at 8 a.m. on the 28th, both bound north.

The Woonoona (s.) left Launceston at 6 a.m. on the 26th instant, cleared Low Head at 10 a.m., and entered Port Jackson at 11 p.m. on the 28th. Fine weather and moderate N.N.E. winds prevailed throughout the passage. Cargo: 200 sheep for transhipment to Queensland, also hay, wheat, bark, and sundries.

The Ocean (s.), under the command of Captain Jacques, who brought out the Whampoa (s.) on her first voyage, arrived yesterday from Hongkong via Cooktown. She is a very sightly vessel, and is three years old; her dimensions are 280 feet on deck, 31 feet 9 inches beam, and 23 x 9 inches depth of hold; she is propelled by a four-bladed screw, driven by compound engines of 158-horse power, combining all the most recent improvements. The diameter of the cylinders are 32 and 60 inches, and length of stroke 39 inches. She has a fine drift of a spar deck fitted with large hatchways, steam winches, and an ample supply of boats; the steering-house is well forward. The Ocean, having been built specially for the China trade, is not fitted with much saloon accommodation, but she has a fine lofty 'tween decks. We understand that the vessel will be offered for sale. The Ocean took her departure from Hongkong at 2.30 p.m on the 6th October, passed through Sulu and Celebes Seas, across the Molucca and Pitt's passage into the Arafura Sea. Made Booby Island on the 20th October and anchored for the night under Sunday Island. Arrived at Cooktown at 5 p.m. on the 22nd, and left again the following day at 5.30 p.m.; passed Cape Moreton at noon on the 27th, arriving in Sydney at 3.30 p.m. on 29th. She reports fine weather and smooth seas to Cape Moreton, from thence to Port Stephens fresh head winds, and north-east winds and cloudy weather from the latter point to port. The Ocean landed 130 Chinese at Cooktown and brings to Sydney a cargo of tea, sugar, matting, &c. She has been under steam twenty-one days, averaging ten knots. On the 20th passed the Ly-ee-moon (s.) off Somerset; and on the 28th, at noon signalled the ship Falmouth, with emigrants, bound for Brisbane.

The Ballina (s.) has the following cargo from the Macleay: 1462 bags maize, 85 pigs, 13 coops fowls, 31 cases eggs, 37 packages bacon, 21 bales wool, 370 pieces cedar, 35 packages. She left Macleay on 26th at 2 p.m., arrived off Port Macquarie at 8 p.m.; strong breeze from the south came to anchor; entered Port Macquarie at 4.30 a.m. 27th, and left again at noon same day; arrived at Company's wharf, Sydney 3 p.m. 28th. Fresh southerly winds to Port Stephens, from thence to Sydney light and variable. Passed the Kate Atway off Crescent Head 4.30 p.m. 28th, bound north, wished to be reported.

The cargo of the steamer John Penn comprises 460 cheeses, 300 boxes maizena, 80 hides, 60 bags cattle food, 30 kegs butter, 10 bales wool, 30 bales sheepskins, 10 bags bark, 20 bags bacon, and sundries. She left Merimbula at 11 a.m. on the 27th, calling at Eden and Tathra, arrived at Wollongong at 5.30 a.m. on the 28th, left again at 7 a.m., and arrived at the Company's wharf at 1 p.m. 28th instant. Experienced light variable winds and fine clear weather throughout the passage.

The Agnes Irving (s.) left Grafton at 8 a.m., October 28, crossed the bar at 2.15 p.m. same day, and entered Sydney Heads at 5.50 p.m. on the 29th instant. She reports having light northerly breezes with cloudy weather most of the passage. Her cargo consists of 800 bags maize, 304 bags tin ore, 610 mats sugar, 88 bunches bananas, 52 bags oysters, 20 cases eggs, 29 hides, 10 casks molasses, and sundries.

The New England (s.) left Grafton at 7.30 a.m. on the 28th instant; crossed the Clarence bar at 1.30 p.m.; passed Smoky Cape at 10.30 same day; Seal Rocks at 8.5 a.m. on the 29th, and entered Sydney Heads at 6.25 p.m. same day. She experienced light variable winds to Cape Hawke, light westerly winds to Newcastle, thence to Sydney light northerly winds and cloudy weather. Cargo: 577 bags maize, 854 bags tin ore, 677 bunches bananas, 30 pigs, 16 cases eggs, 3 coops fowls, 3 bags bacon, 22 hides, 1 cask tallow, 1 parcel gold, and sundries.

The Edina (s.), left Brisbane at noon on the 27th instant, cleared Moreton Bay at 4.30 p.m. same day; passed Smoky Cape at 7 p.m. on the 28th, and Port Stephens at 8 a.m. on the 29th; arrived in Sydney at 3 p.m. on 29th. She experienced strong head winds and sea, accompanied by rain squalls, to North Solitary; light variable winds and cloudy weather to Tacking Point, and remainder of passage calms, and light northerly winds.

The ship La Hogue is now discharging her London cargo at Campbell's wharf.

The James Paterson (s.) left Maryborough on Wednesday, 25th October, at 4.30 a.m.; arrived at Brisbane on Thursday at 4.30 a.m., left Brisbane same day at 1.15 p.m., cleared South Passage Moreton Bay at 5.30 p.m., passed Smoky Cape on Friday at 9.30 p.m., Port Stephens on Saturday at 2.30 p.m., arrived at Sydney on Saturday at midnight. Experienced variable winds to the Solitaries, thence to Seal Rocks southerly winds and head sea, thence to port N.E. winds and fine weather.

The City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne, left the pier on Thursday, 26th November, at 2.30 p.m., cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.30 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory at 3.30 a.m. on 27th, Cape Howe at midnight, and entered Port Jackson Harbour at 0.15 a.m., 29th, arriving at the wharf at 1 a.m. Had strong N.E. winds throughout the passage, with fine clear weather.

THE WEATHER.

During yesterday forenoon some heavy rain fell in passing showers, and at 4 p.m. a violent thunderstorm passed over from S.W., bringing up a downpour of rain that lasted for about 20 minutes. The weather began to clear up, and throughout the night was fine and clear.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 26.—Tullochgorum, schooner, Mason, from Sydney.
October 27.—Alexandra, brig, King, from Geelong.
October 27.—Singtai, barque, Milner, from Melbourne.
October 27.—Loch Naw, barque, Brown, from Sydney.
October 27.—Lady Belmore, brig, Taylor, from Sydney.
October 27.—Albert the Good, brig, Cairns, from Melbourne.
October 27.—Annie, schooner, Ikin, from Rockhampton.
October 28.—Macedon (s.), from Sydney.
October 28.—Athena, barque, Inglis, from New Caledonia.
October 28.—Lillie, barque, Black, from Sydney.
October 28.—Dorothea, barque, Moller, from Sydney.
October 28.—Palace, barque, Cuthbert, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

October 27.—Easby (s.), Kennedy, for Wellington, via Sydney, with 1600 tons coal.
October 27.—Medea, barque, Anthony, for Geelong, with 575 tons coal.
October 28.—Stag, barque, Mathew, for Omaru, with 450 tons coal.
October 28.—Clara Hargraves, barque, Clark, for Melbourne, with 545 tons coal.
October 28.—Sea Shell, barque, M'Arthur, for Adelaide, with 280 tons coal.
October 28.—Prince Victor, barque, Williams, for Melbourne, with 475 tons coal.
October 28.—Apelles, ship, Blackston, for Bombay, with 923 tons coal.
October 28.—Southern Cross, schooner, Campbell, for Adelaide, with 254 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 27.—Scotia, Princess Louise, from Sydney.

LAUNCESTON.

CLEARED OUT.

October 24.—Italy, 288 tons, Captain Rapp, for Sydney. Cargo: 148 bags potatoes, 316 bags tin ore, 589 bags wheat, 1 package leather, 79 bales hay, 45 bundles willows, 100 bags chaff, 251 bales straw.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
October 28.	8.40 a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	S.S.E. E.N.E. N.E.	Clear Ditto Ditto.
October 29.	8.30 a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	W. N.N.E. N.	Cloudy Ditto Ditto.

HIGH WATER AT FORT DENISON.
October 30.—5.57 a.m., 6.19 p.m.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—October 28.

Queensland.—9 a.m.

Normanton—NE. Fine	Maryborough—Calm. Raining
Gilbert Town—NE. Fine	Taroom—N. Cloudy
Etheridge—SE. Fine	Cape Moreton—SE. Cloudy
Cardwell—Calm. Fine	Brisbane—. Cloudy
Townsville—NE. Fine	Toowoomba—SE. Fine
Bowen—E. Fine	Warwick—SE. Cloudy
Mackay—E. Cloudy	Stanthorpe—E. Fine
Copperfield—Calm. Fine	Goondiwindi—N. Fine
Clermont—Calm. Fine	St. George—W., strong. Fine
Gladstone—N. Cloudy	Nero—N. Fine.
Rockhampton—NE. Cloudy	Tambo—NE., strong. Cloudy.

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Tenterfield	NE. Cloudy	Calm. Fine.
Casino	Calm. Cloudy	W. Fine
Ballina	SE. Dull, bar smooth	SE. Fine, sea smooth
Grafton	Calm. Dull	Calm. Fine
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Like storm
Warialda	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Bundarra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Hot
Port Macquarie	SE. Fine, sea mod.	SE. Fine, sea smooth
West Kempsey	S. Fine	NE. Fine
Armidale	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Boggabri	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Narrabri	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Wee Waa	NW. Fine	NE. Fine
Pilliga	SW., strong. Fine	Calm. Fine
Walgett	SW. Fine	Calm. Hot
Brewarrina	SSE. strong. Fine	NW. Fine
Bourke	E. Fine	NE. Fine, cloudy
Muswellbrook	SE. Fine	SE. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Taree	SE. Fine	E. Fine
Port Stephens	S. Fine, sea smooth	NE., fresh. Fine
Newcastle	NNW. Fine	E. Fine, sea smooth
Barrenjoey	NW. Cloudy	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Windsor	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Sydney	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
South Head	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	S., light. Fine	SE. Fine, hot
Kiama	Calm. Fine, sea smooth	NE., fresh. Fine
Ulladulla	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE., fresh. Fine
Jervis Bay	Calm. Fine, sea smooth	NE., fresh. Fine
Goulburn	ENE. Fine	NW. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Araluen	NE. Fine	S. Fine
Moruya	NE. Fine, sea smooth	S. Fine, sea smooth
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Cooma	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bega	Calm. Fine	ENE. Fine
Eden	NE. Fine	NE., strong. Fine
Gabo Island	NE. Fine, sea mod.	NE., strong. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	N. Fine
Albury	NW. Fine	NE., light. Fine
Mount Victoria	SE. Fine	NE., light. Fine, hot
Bathurst	WNW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	W. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Hill End	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Coolah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Coonabarabran	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Coonamble	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wellington	S. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Parkes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Dull, like storm
Urana	ENE. Cloudy, fine	SSE. Fine
Deniliquin	NW. Dull, fine	NW. Dull, hot
Hay	NW. Cloudy	N. Dull
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	N. Dull
Balranald	W. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	NW. Dull	W. Fine, warm.

Victoria.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	Calm. Fine	29·858	68·4
Queenscliff	NNE., light. Overcast	29·90	58·
Cape Schanck	Calm. Cloudy, fine	29·50	60·
Cape Otway	Calm. Cloudy, o'cast.	29·640	63·
Portland	NW., o'cast. Light rain	29·900	63·
Port Albert	Calm. Cloudy	29·95	64·
Tasmania.			
Hobart Town	NW., light. Fine	30·04	53·
Low Heads	NE. Cloudy	29·92	56·
S. Australia.			
Guichen Bay	NNE. Cloudy	29·873	60·0
Adelaide	NNW. Cloudy	29·805	61·1
M'Donnell Bay	N.W. Fine.		

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

October 25.—Waratah (s.), from Sydney.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

September 12.—Derbyshire, from Newcastle.
September 15.—Jessie, Isabella, from Newcastle.
September 30.—Uzzia, from Newcastle.

FOOCHOW.

LOADING.

October 3.—Maid of Judah, for Sydney: Aurora Australis, for Adelaide; Eunice, for Melbourne; Georgina, Jessie M'Donald, Kassa, for the colonies.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 27.—Ceres, Sydney Griffiths, from Newcastle.
October 28.—Lady Darling, Oliver Davis, Suffolk, Ansdell, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

October 27.—Examiner, for the Richmond; You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.
October 27.—Allanshaw, for London.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

October 26.—Leichardt (s.), from Sydney; James Paterson (s.), from Maryborough.
October 27.—City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 28.—H.M.S. Sandfly, on a cruise; James Paterson (s.), for Sydney.
October 27.—Edina (s.), for Sydney.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DIRECTORS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY invite the attention of intending insurants to the following important advantages afforded by the new regulations of the Society:—

A Mutual Provident Policy contains no conditions as to travelling, for members are allowed to go all over the world without license or payment of extra premium.

A Mutual Provident Policy contains no restrictive conditions about trade or profession, for members may engage in any occupation or calling after they have been insured.

A Mutual Provident Policy is not forfeited, although the life assured contract habits of intemperance, or is convicted of felony subsequently to the date of the policy.

A Mutual Provident Policy is not forfeited in the event of the person whose life is assured dying by suicide (except when committed within 13 months after the date of assurance), the hands of justice, or in consequence of intemperate habits.

A Mutual Provident Policy is endorsed with an admission of age when issued, if a certificate of birth is produced. The Society will at any time afterwards admit the age upon proof being furnished and if a certificate of birth cannot be obtained, the best evidence available is accepted instead.

A Mutual Provident Policy, when the age has been admitted, is free of all conditions after being five years in force provided the life assured has resided within the ordinary limits from the date of the policy, and has attained thirty years of age.

A Mutual Provident Policy is absolutely indisputable and unchallengeable after five years, and the life assured can reside in any part of the world without having to pay an extra premium.

A Mutual Provident Policy may be revived at any time within thirteen months from the date when the policy lapsed, if the assured is in good health, on payment of the premium in arrear and a fine.

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ATTENTION IS CALLED to the SYDNEY CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTICE of 21st of August, 1876. Cautioning the public that certain COMPOUNDS recently imported and ADVERTISED under the NAME OF "SCHNAPPS," to mislead consumers, and which have been analysed by the GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, consist of "DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS SWEETENED AND OTHERWISE MIXED," and are, therefore, subject to the highest duty imposed by law on such compounds.

The original genuine article bearing the name of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, has been tested and found a PERFECTLY PURE SPIRIT, entirely free from any injurious ingredients, and the public should carefully avoid the imitations.

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Testimonial from Mr. George Martin, late of Mitchell-lane, Glasgow, in favour of Messrs. Thomas Perry and Son's Safes.

"Glasgow, 28th April, 1876.

"Messrs. John Watson and Co.

"Gentlemen,—On the evening of 21st instant, my premises were wholly destroyed by a fire of a very violent character, but my books and documents were recovered in good preservation in one of Messrs. Thomas Perry and Son's Safes, purchased from you, after it had fallen a height of about 70 feet, and had lain among the embers for four days.

"Yours truly,
"George Martin."

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MR. JOHN SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded for Artificial Teeth the New South Wales Prize Medal and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, against all competitors; also the London International Exhibition medal for 1874.

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THE DIGESTIVE DINNER TABLET, instantly removes heartburn, flatulence, &c. Prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to his Excellency.

WANTED, a 12 to 15 horse power Steam BOILER. For particulars apply to F. POOLMAN, Inspector of Works for Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Bridge-st.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1876.

The accounts of the distress prevailing at New Lambton are painful enough to excite the sympathy of the public with the real sufferers—the wives and children of the miners who have so long obtained but scanty employment. We have no desire to say a word to lessen that sympathy or to interfere with the expression of it in the form of such relief as may be necessary to prevent starvation, to the verge of which it appears privation has approached in some cases. But the best and most permanent form of relief would be afforded if the miners themselves could be relieved of the delusions under which they are, and have been labouring. The slackness of employment at the New Lambton Colliery may have been traceable to special causes. The ownership of the mine has been the subject of litigation. But if coal mining enterprise in the Newcastle district had been in a healthy and progressive condition, the interruption of work at one colliery would not have brought about such results as those now witnessed.

The depth of the distress at New Lambton indicates that the coal trade generally is in an unsatisfactory state; and other facts point to the same conclusion. The foreign trade is falling off, and employment is slack through the want of orders. Why is this? The miners of Newcastle, and the coal owners who appear to be virtually under their dictation, have been acting as if they had the power to regulate the price of coal in foreign markets. They have, of course, the power to regulate the selling price in their own market, just as any draper in George-street has the power to resolve that he will not sell any calico for less than twenty shillings a yard. But the power to refuse to sell under a fixed price is one thing, and the power to effect sales at that price is another, except where the seller has the monopoly of an article that cannot be dispensed with. In all other cases the ideas and the interests of the purchaser must enter into the calculation if business is to be done. The hypothetical draper would find that whilst he held to his fixed price, in excess of the market value of the article, people would either do without calico, or buy it from others who would sell at a lower rate. And so it is with the Newcastle foreign coal trade. When the miners and coal-owners of England forced up prices to an unnatural level, customers in Eastern markets to which Newcastle coal had easy access found it to their interest to trade with Newcastle, and it was quite possible for a time and within certain limits to raise the selling price at Newcastle, and yet give Newcastle coal the advantage in the competition.

But upon precisely the same principles the Newcastle trade must suffer if the selling price at Newcastle is kept up to an unnatural standard, after the fall of prices in England has given English coal the advantage. The fact is that the Newcastle miners, and the coal-owners acting under their influence, are undermining the Australian foreign coal trade; and, much as we sympathise with the women and children, who are the innocent victims of a false theory, it is less to be regretted that the men themselves should have a sharp lesson on their folly, and be taught the falsity of their reasoning by the logic of facts. If they would only learn aright the lesson which those facts should teach them, they might derive real profit from painful experience. They might take a course for the future that would restore the trade to a healthy, vigorous, and progressive state, and strengthen the position of Australian coal in markets from which in a few years time it can hardly fail to be driven away entirely, if the present policy of "reckoning without the host" be persevered in.

The condition of the miners in the Newcastle district may be improved in two ways. At present, it appears, there are more miners in the district than the colliery business can employ fully. The alternative courses are to increase the business, or to diminish the number of the men. We have indicated the way in which the business might be increased, and employment might be found for the miners who are in want of it. Let it be made known throughout the markets where Australian coal could compete with English coal successfully, that our coal-owners are prepared to do business on business principles, and let the miners back the owners up heartily in carrying that policy into effect. If we can undersell the English producer in Eastern markets, whilst securing a reasonable margin of profit for the capitalist here, and fair wages for the miner who does a fair week's work, orders will pour in, and the ocean-going shipping list will regain its former proportions. But if the miners are unwilling to sanction such a policy; if they prefer the maintenance of an artificial selling price that is destructive of the power to sell; if they would rather work for three days in the week, and amuse themselves the rest of the time, than submit to the drudgery of working steadily all the week round; and if they are willing to risk the infliction of permanent injury upon the trade rather than accept wages and a system of work incompatible with the indulgence of these preferences, then they should settle amongst themselves who are to stay about the mines, and who are to go elsewhere. For in the nature of the case, with a declining trade, they cannot all expect to carry out their theory to their own satisfaction. And it is a fortunate thing for them—or they would do well to so esteem it—that employment is to be had in other parts of the colony if they will but seek it. We still see from time to time complaints of the scarcity of labour in the interior. And as soon as the new extensions of railways, for which the money was voted last session, are taken in hand, the demand for labour will be increased considerably. Coal miners are not the class of men who should remain in idleness when manual labour of the rougher kind is in urgent request. They are surely not to be looked upon as men who have not physical strength and endurance enough for employment of that sort.

If the miners of the Newcastle district are willing to draft off their surplus men to other fields of labour,—to which, no doubt, the Government would give them means of access,—they will obtain sympathy, and perhaps help, from the public. But they will hardly do so until they have taken steps to disabuse the public mind of the impression that they are fighting to the death in defence of a theory, and unwilling to weaken their position by taking the first employment of any kind that offers itself. We repeat that we have no desire to counteract the feeling of sympathy which the reports of the distress at New Lambton are naturally adapted to excite. Our wish is that the true meaning of the crisis may not be missed. In the presence of real want, humanity will not ignore claims for help because appearances may suggest the expediency of inquiry. But the truest and most valuable kind of help may be that which points out and strikes at the root of the calamity whilst seeking to mitigate its painful consequences.

The idea of an agricultural school and model farm which the Agricultural Society of New South Wales proposes to carry out is unquestionably a good and a necessary one. This Society is now in possession of a grant of about 130 acres of land at Parramatta, and we learn that the grant is to be used for the purposes of teaching the theory and practice of agriculture. The necessity for some practical scheme of this kind must be evident to all who have turned their attention either to the general question of industrial education or to that phase of it which refers to agriculture. In a letter of Mr. Jules Joubert, which we published the other day, we were told that we want some system of education that is "more in consonance with the demands of practical life, less literary and more useful." Mr. Joubert thinks that the idea is "by far too prevalent that education and scientific attainments are not for the farm, but are more appropriate to the pulpit, the Bar, or the dissecting room. When we send our children to school we rejoice too much at the idea that we are helping them to escape the farm or the workshop. Children themselves—even those born and reared in the interior of the country—revel at the idea that they will get their living easier and more agreeably in our large centres of population as bankers, merchants' clerks, Civil servants, indeed anything rather than cultivating the soil and rearing stock." There is, doubtless, a great deal of truth in this. Whatever may be said about rearing stock, it is quite correct to say that agricultural pursuits offer fewer attractions, and have fewer followers, than purely clerical and mental pursuits; and it may be correct to say that this is due partly to the little attention paid to industrial education.

We should be sorry to see less importance attached to literary education than is now attached to it. The arguments for a purely utilitarian system of culture are not strengthened by an attempt to disparage the ideas that are usually embodied in our modern systems of primary education. There is also a great deal to account for the smallness of the attention paid to agriculture, besides the absence of agricultural schools and model farms. The best of farmers have been found to outgrow this class of pursuits as well as the worst, and much of the indisposition to adopt an agricultural walk in life is attributable simply to the fact that there are other things which are less troublesome and more remunerative. It is true, however, that modern devotion to the literary side of primary education has done a good deal of incidental damage to the industrial side, and, in addition to this, our prevailing systems for securing general culture have not tended to further the cause of specific training. It is a hopeful sign therefore that there are projects being started in various quarters for the purposes of applying scientific principles to the practical industries of life. It is to the interest of the whole community that such prospects should succeed. It must not be forgotten, however, that to achieve real and permanent success in this line, especially in relation to agriculture, is one of the most difficult of things. It has been suggested that the boys of the Vernon should be transferred to the model farm at Parramatta, to work out this experiment. This would be an excellent thing for the boys of the Vernon. But it would make the model farm a semi-penal establishment to begin with, and it would help to perpetuate the notion that industrial education is a good thing especially for the unfortunate classes of society. We are glad that the idea of an Agricultural School is being seriously entertained, and we shall be still more glad if the idea is carried out with any degree of general and permanent success.

It is satisfactory to find that the subject of training-schools for mechanical and agricultural purposes is being discussed outside of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales. At a meeting of the Engineering Association, held on Thursday evening last, a resolution was passed affirming the necessity of some further provision for advancing the engineering, building, mining, manufacturing, and agricultural industries of the colony, and urging the expediency of having some scheme for practical education in connection with our systems of public instruction. We are convinced that if much is to be done in this line the Government and the country as a whole will have to take the matter up. The population of these colonies is too small to be depended upon for the carrying out of any great voluntary scheme in the interest of practical education, and experience has shown that schemes of education can be worked most efficiently and most successfully when farthest removed from merely personal and private ends. "The effect of growing intelligence and knowledge in improving our methods of industry—it was stated in the Centennial address to the American Institute of Mining Engineers the other day—would come short of some great ends if it operated only through the self-interest of the individual. Many reforms are beyond the power of the individual, some are not even to his interest." What may not be done by individual enterprise may sometimes be done by a powerful association, and in this colony we have had in the department of agriculture at least some of the best evidences of this. It is vain, however, to expect any great modification of our educational theories or any considerable advancement in our educational work until these matters get a larger hold on Parliament, and of this there is no very encouraging prospect at present. The science of education in its most general aspect is not one of those which greatly trouble many of the men who control public movements in the colonies, and the science of practical education has been a matter of smaller public concern in Great Britain and the colonies than in a great many other countries.

One of the first things which the Great Exhibition of 1851 brought to light was that, both in the ornamental and practical arts, England was far behind her Continental neighbours. In these branches of public education much progress has been made since 1851. But even now mechanical and industrial training has far less importance attached to it in England than on the Continent of Europe, and even in America; and in moulding schemes of public instruction the colonies have followed the English rather than the Continental or the American models. There are educationists who not only fail to see that mechanical and literary training should work together in any complete system of public instruction, but who hold that public education is vulgarised by too intimate a contact with the practical industries of life. Nearly all the great countries which are aiming to solve the problem of education have a very different idea. A week or two ago we described some of the systems of technical education on the Continent of Europe. The American Centennial has shown how rapidly this branch of public education has grown in the United States. "The number of technical schools," says the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt in the address already referred to, "has rapidly increased during the last ten years, and I venture to say that many of them compare favourably in theoretic instruction at least, and several of them in the apparatus of instruction, with the famous schools of the old world. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, the School of Mines of Columbia College at New York, the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College at New Haven, the Stevens' Institute of Technology at Hoboken, the Pardee Scientific Department of Lafayette College at Easton, the new scientific department of the College of New Jersey, the School of Mining and Metallurgy of Lehigh University, the School of Mining and Practical Geology at Harvard, the scientific department of the University of Pennsylvania, the School of Mines of Michigan University, the Mission School of Mines and Metallurgy, the Polytechnic Department of Washington University, and the similar department of the University of California—this is a list of schools for instruction in the sciences involved in mining and metallurgical practice, of which we need not be ashamed." The soundness of this judgment will be endorsed by all those who hold that public education should be practical as well as theoretical, and useful as well as ornamental. The list of American institutions we have quoted indicates one of the directions which every complete system of education must now take. The industrial branch of public instruction is one which Parliament must take up sooner or later. The matter will involve difficulties, but none which may not be mastered by energy and intelligence.

Political.—In the summary which we published on Saturday, the political article was by an oversight not brought up to date. Since the departure of the steamer City of New York several circumstances have transpired to give a new interest to politics. The opening of Parliament, the date of which had not then been announced, has been fixed for the 12th December. His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, whom we announced as about to leave Sydney on a tour through the Southern and South-western districts, left the city on Wednesday last, accompanied by the Hon. Lady Robinson, Miss Robinson, the Hon. Hely Hutchinson, private secretary, and the Hon. John Lackey, Minister for Works. His Excellency, who had not visited this part of the colony before, has been cordially welcomed. The fact of the Governor making a tour to Melbourne at this period of the year, and the delay in the opening of Parliament until a time unprecedented in our political history, are causing considerable comment in political circles. It is seen that there is no chance now of performing, before the end of December, the principal business proper to the year, and that many matters which press for speedy settlement must be indefinitely delayed. It is not at all unlikely, under these circumstances, that when Parliament meets, instead of proceeding to the dispatch of business, the Assembly will become involved in a trial of party strength.

Supreme Court.—Master's Office, this day, at 11 a.m.: Attorney-General and others v. the Mayor and others, adjourned plaintiff's evidence.

Visit of the Premier to Bega.—We learn that the Hon. J. Robertson, Colonial Secretary, Mr. Dalley, Attorney-General, and Mr. T. Garrett, Minister for Lands, in response to an invitation of long standing, intend to pay a visit to Bega, in the Twofold Bay district, and will start for that locality on the 12th November next.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1440025

Church of St. Simon and St. Jude.—On Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of a new church, in Campbell-street, Surry Hills, was laid by the Bishop of Sydney, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Among the clergymen present were the Revs. Canon Stephen, Canon H. S. King, G. H. Moreton, Dr. Barry, J. D. Langley, H. A. Langley, T. B. Tress, and Stanley Howard. The usual service was performed by the Bishop of Sydney, and the Revs. G. H. Moreton, Canon H. S. King, J. D. Langley, and H. A. Langley, and appropriate hymns were sung. A bottle, containing the latest issues of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Protestant Standard*, was embedded in a cavity under the stone, and there was also placed with them an address, to the following effect:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, the foundation stone of St. Simon's and St. Jude's Church was laid by the Right Rev. Frederick Barker, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, on the 28th October, 1876, being the 40th year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. His Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of the colony of New South Wales. Rev. J. D. Langley, incumbent of St. David's parish. Building Committee: Copeland Bennett, Thomas Henry Dodds (treasurer), John Salisbury (secretary), Timothy Thomas O'Donnell, Thomas Griffiths. Architect, Albert Bond. Contractors, George Crispo and Son." A handsome silver trowel and mallet of myall wood, manufactured by Messrs. Hardy, Brothers, of Hunter-street, were handed to the Bishop, who proceeded to lay the stone with the usual formalities, saying:—"I lay this as the corner foundation-stone of a church to be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, as the Church of St. Simon and St. Jude, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Bishop then said that on a Saturday afternoon in May, 1874, the first stone of St. David's Church, Surry Hills, was laid. In a short time it was completed, and the Rev. Mr. Brennan ministered therein. But it pleased God to remove their dear brother out of the miseries of this sinful world, and to receive him to Himself; but his work was abiding with them, and proceeding to this day. But He who is at the head of all work finds some one to take the place of those whom He pleases to translate from earthly labour to the heavenly rest, and he thanked God that the mantle of their departed friend had fallen upon one worthy to wear it—the Rev. J. D. Langley. He hoped that a double portion of that devoted spirit would rest upon him in carrying out the work of extending the ministrations of the Gospel into that densely populated portion of his parish. The building of St. David's, he remembered, was regarded by some as rather adventurous, but it had proved completely successful. The building of St. Simon and St. Jude's might be regarded by some as even more adventurous, but he regarded it as a very wise undertaking. He blessed God that this spirit had animated their dear brother, and the Rev. Canon Hulton King, who had engaged in this work with all the liberality and earnestness of his character. He believed this had been begun with a real desire to make an invasion into the regions of darkness and irreligion; to carry the Gospel of Christ into a portion of the mission field that had not yet received it. This he believed would be successful. Like all vigorous wars, theirs was a war of aggression; they did not merely stand on the defensive. They desired to carry the Gospel where it was needed, and that district had hitherto been somewhat neglected by all denominations except one. It was by efforts of this kind that the Church of England vindicated its claim to be acknowledged as a national Church—not an established Church—not a Church upheld by legal authority and power, but a Church extending its ministrations wherever the people were in need of them and were willing to receive them. That was the ideal of the Church of England, and they accepted the responsibility. They rejoiced in the history of the Church at home, and they were prepared to do their utmost to carry out that ideal in every portion of this colony. He thought that in the city of Sydney a great deal had been done to realise that ideal. Take for instance the Cathedral, not very far from where they were, and there they would find over 1200 sittings free. Every one was free to enter there and worship God and sing his praise and hear his Word. Take also another large church on the other side of Sydney—St Peter's, Woolloomooloo, and St Barnabas, Parramatta-street, and they would find them free, and open to all. And now the pastor of this district felt that it was impossible for the church of St David to supply the wants of that district, and therefore had ventured upon the present work, which he hoped and believed would be perfectly successful. He trusted that the contributions laid upon the stone that day would be very large and very liberal. They met upon a very happy occasion—the day dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude, and he could add no better nor more beautiful petition than that which had been already offered in the collect for that day. He hoped that the same zeal which had initiated the work would carry it on to completion, and that it would bring forth those blessed fruits which God has ever assigned to faithful ministrations of his Word. He had the utmost pleasure, and the greatest confidence in assisting in that service, and trusted that their friend, Mr. Langley, who undertook this great responsibility—for upon him much of the labour of obtaining the necessary means would fall—would succeed, and he prayed that God might sustain him in this and every part of his work, and that they might all be spared before very long to meet in that completed building, and praise that God for whose blessing upon the work they had that day prayed. God grant this, for the sake of his beloved Son. The benediction was then pronounced by the Bishop, after which contributions were laid upon the stone, amounting to £115 6s. 5d., after which the proceedings terminated. The church will have a tower and porch on the Campbell-street façade, also side entrance from Easty-street; a vestry adjoins the apsidal chancel. The accommodation will be for about 500 persons. The building will be constructed of brickwork, arranged in patterns of various colours, on stone foundations, with stone dressings, the roof to have handsome framed principals; the windows to be filled with ornamental lead lights, and the fittings are to be of French polished pine. The drawings have been prepared, and the work will be supervised by Mr. Albert Bond.

Fatal Accident at Playfair's Steps.—About twenty minutes to 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a man was found lying dead at the foot of Playfair's-steps (recently erected at the junction of Argyle and Cambridge streets) by Eugene Brennan, lamplighter, of Little Clarence-street. He had evidently missed his footing and fallen down the steps, and probably he was even killed on the spot. There were severe marks of injury about his head. The body was taken to the dead-house, Circular Quay, where it was identified as that of a man named George Taylor, aged about 35 years, who had been by trade a chemist, but had latterly been out of work. He is understood to have been somewhat addicted to habits of intemperance. An inquest will be held at the Observer Tavern, in the course of to-day.

Narrow Escape from being shot.—About noon yesterday, while one of the warders of the gaol was rising from a form at the guard-room at Darlinghurst gaol, with his carbine in hand, to go on duty on the wall, the trigger caught on the edge of the form, and the weapon was discharged. The ball went whizzing close by the warder's cap, and the report caused a momentary alarm, not only to the man himself, but to those who heard the noise.

Accident.—About a quarter-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, some young fellows were trespassing in a timber yard at the foot of Druitt-street, and while they were larking, one of their number, Frederick Williams, in getting over a dwarf stone wall, slipped and fell, and a coping stone which he had loosened from its bed fell on his left leg, causing a bad fracture. Constable M'Innes took Williams to the Infirmary, and he was admitted.

Unclaimed Property from Burglaries.—The following is a list of unclaimed property still in the hands of the detectives, and which had been found in Porter's and Vaughan's houses:—Three-quarter plate silver open-faced geneva watch, silver dial, engine-turned case; one gold albert chain, snake pattern; one silver pencil-case; one small gold pencil-case; one small gold locket; one silver teaspoon—crest, lion's face; two small cameo ear-drops; one long gold chain, link pattern; one black braid guard; one black bead guard; one spectacle case; one pair gold earrings, set with 2 garnets each: one gold hunting geneva watch.

The Railway Collision at Blayney.—With regard to a telegram from Blayney, published on Saturday, referring to a collision on the railway extension, by which several trucks were smashed and two men were slightly hurt, we have been requested to remind the public that the Railway Department is in no way responsible for this disaster, as it occurred upon an extension of the line which is still in the contractor's hands, and has not as yet been handed over to the Government.

Fires.—About 11 minutes past 10 o'clock on Saturday night, an alarm was given, that a fire had broken out at Saywell's in Park-street. Smoke was seen to be issuing from a brick building up a small gateway in Park-street, this building being at the rear of Mr. T. Saywell's shop, as well as at the rear of the premises of Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co. Mr. Saywell occupied the bottom floor, and Messrs. Watt and Co. the upper. The fire was discovered to be between the ceiling and the floor, where some debris, which had evidently been the collection of years, was found to be smouldering. The ceiling beneath was torn down, and the fire put out by hand pumps and bucketfuls of water, before any material damage had been done.—A little more than two hours after, at about half-past 12 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was raised for King-street, on the premises of Mr. B. Marks, clothier, of 79, King-street, a few doors from George-street. The fire was discovered by the police, who saw the smoke issuing out from the shutters. In a short time senior sergeant Kerr was on the spot, closely followed by Mr. W. Camb, who came with a hydrant, closely followed by the engines of No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company and the other companies. When superintendent Bown, of the Insurance Fire Brigade, arrived on the spot, sergeant Kerr had just broken into the shop. On the firemen entering, it was found that the fire was in a corner of the shop, behind the counter, among some newspapers, some of which had been burnt, together with a silk umbrella and a pair of trousers. The fire was put out with three or four bucketfuls of water. Mr. Marks's brother had shut up at 12 o'clock on the Saturday night, and after having put out the gaslights he had lit a match and gone behind the counter for an umbrella. Probably in the darkness and hurry he dropped the match while it was still burning. A very serious fire would in all probability have occurred had it not been for the prompt discovery by the police. Mr. Marks is insured for stock in the Transatlantic for £600.

Sudden Death.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, Thomas Bentley, aged 28, a compositor in the Government Printing Office, residing at 197, Dowling-street, died suddenly. He had been ailing for some time, and had been attended by Dr. Mackellar, but not latterly.

Infirmary Items.—The following cases have been attended to at the Sydney Infirmary:—John Twohy, aged 20, cabman, suffering from a fracture of one of his wrists and from shock. He had been driving his cab along Castlereagh-street, when part of the ground suddenly gave way under the feet of his horse, which stumbled and fell. The shock was so violent that he was sent flying over the head of the horse, and came to the ground with great force. He had a very narrow escape from a broken neck; as it was, one wrist, as stated above, was broken. George Parker was treated for shock. He was at the railway station with a spring cart, when the horse bolted and he was pitched out.—Ellen White, 3 years of age, treated for a fractured collar-bone. She had been playing with another child, when it fell upon her, causing the fracture.—Alexander Morehead, 42, was treated for a sprained ankle received through his having slipped on the kerbstone while walking along Park-street.

The Royal Society of New South Wales, Section A.—The usual monthly meeting of section A took place at the Society's Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on Wednesday evening, 25th instant. There was a good attendance of members; Mr. H. C. Russell, F.R.A.S., in the chair. Mr. J. F. C. Colyer brought under the notice of the section a letter he had received from Mr. John Browning, the eminent optician of London, relative to the differences in colour of the equatorial belt on the planet Jupiter, when observed through a refracting or reflecting telescope. The question as to which class of telescope gave the most correct results was a very difficult one, and the chairman recommended that those members of the section in possession of adequate instruments should take the matter in hand, so that some law of variation might be established. Mr. E. Du Faur informed the chairman that he had been in correspondence with several gentlemen residing in the far western districts of the colony, who had expressed their willingness to take charge of any meteorological instruments entrusted to them, and to forward the results of their observations to Sydney. Mr. Russell said he had also prepared a long list of residents in the outlying parts of the colony where it was desirable that regular meteorological observations should be taken, as the conditions of the weather were more stable in the interior than on the coast districts, being less liable to disturbances from local causes, and hence facilitating the discovery of periodicity in the return of weather cycles, should such exist. Mr. Russell then read a very interesting letter received from Mr. Jones, of the *Tamworth Times*, on a remarkable dry fog observed in Tamworth and its neighbourhood on the morning of the 12th instant. Mr. De Salis observed a similar phenomenon in Victoria in 1850 during the prevalence of extensive bush fires, but whether the Tamworth dry fog was due to the same cause required further evidence before it could be decided. The meeting, after further conversational discussion, adjourned till next month.

Medicinal Extract of Mount Wingen.—We have received from the Mount Wingen Medicinal Extract Company some samples of the raw material from Mount Wingen known as the Burning Mountain, between Scone and Murrurundi, and a bottle of the medicinal extract manufactured by them. The raw material consists of a soft greasy kind of mineral which is found in large quantities at Mount Wingen. The extract is a pale, almost colourless fluid, which is said to possess extraordinary virtues in removing the pain from burns or scalds, and to be efficacious also in cases of sores, wounds, bruises, inflamed eyes, and other complaints which are set forth at length in a label attached to each bottle.

The Melbourne Health Society.—The first annual report of the Australian Health Society, which was read at the general meeting last month, has just been printed. It shows (the *Argus* writes) that the society is doing a good deal in a quiet and unobtrusive, but effective, way to carry out the objects for which it was instituted, by the education of public opinion as regards sanitary matters in general; by inducing people to live more in accordance, or perhaps it would be better to say, less in disaccordance, with the recognised laws of health; by seeking the removal of some of the most obvious and accessible sources of disease; and by influencing and facilitating such legislation as may be necessary for this purpose. Ignorance, it cannot be doubted, lies at the root of the evils which the society is aiming to remedy; and to dissipate this, by the diffusion of information conveyed in a popular form, has been one of the foremost aims of the association, which has distributed 22,000 tracts relating to the prevention of scarlet and typhoid fever, and to the importance of pure air and thorough ventilation. Two series of lectures have been delivered, and the nucleus of a library of works relating to the preservation of health and kindred subjects has been formed. At present the society is only in its infancy, and the measure of its future utility must be determined to a great extent by the measure of pecuniary support it receives from the public. Looked at from the lowest and most mercenary point of view, a subscription to it is a good investment, because it may be regarded in the light of a premium of assurance against epidemics; for it is now clearly demonstrated that these are liable to invade the most healthily-situated houses, and that there is no safety for the rich except in preventing the establishment of contagious diseases among the poor. And what can be accomplished by sanitary science has just been shown in the city of Carlisle, where the annual rate of mortality has been brought down to 11 in 1000. With such an example before them, the members of the Australian Health Society may well take courage, and persevere in their philanthropic efforts to combat dirt and disease, and to disseminate a knowledge of natural laws among the ignorant and thoughtless.

Nineteen-years Period.—Vice-Admiral de Langle has published an able paper "On the Periodicity of Hurricanes," in which he maintains that the sun and moon in their changes of position with regard to the earth play an important part in those atmospheric outbreaks. Study of the records shows that hurricanes occur in certain years and seasons more than others. The season, it is thought, depends on the sun's place in the ecliptic, while the year corresponds generally with the lunar cycle of nineteen years; and Mr. de Langle finds on examining the particulars of one hundred and ninety-five hurricanes, that one hundred and nine took place within three days of the moon's apogee and perigee, and fifty-six at the time of eclipses of the sun and moon. An eclipse appears to intensify the aerial disturbance; but it is remarkable that the disturbances are the same in both hemispheres. The years which show most hurricanes among the islands of the West Indies also show that the hurricanes occurred in the east, both on the north and south of the Line. Twenty-five per cent. of the typhoons in the China seas fell on the same days of the month and in the same years as the hurricanes of the Antilles.—*Chambers'* for August.

Military Parade.—On Saturday afternoon, a commandant's parade of the Permanent and Volunteer Forces of the colony took place between Randwick and Botany. The movements were of a specially interesting character, including a sham fight between a portion of the force supposed to be making an attack on Sydney and another portion acting on the defensive. The parade lasted from early in the afternoon until late at night—the mimic battle taking place about eight miles from the city, and the whole distance having to be tramped by the force. With Colonel Richardson, the commandant, were Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, Major Baynes, Major Christie, and other officers of the staff. The attacking force, under the command of Major Airey—consisting of one field battery of New South Wales Artillery, with detachments of fifty men, with officers from each of the two regiments of Volunteer Rifles, together with the Grammar School Cadet Corps—was formed on the southern side of the Park Road, near its junction with the Randwick Road, and proceeded via the Randwick and Bunnerong Roads to take up two positions—one about a mile on the La Perouse side of the spot where the Bunnerong Road is crossed by the Botany Randwick Road (Long Bay Road), and the other at a point three-quarters of a mile or so on the track leading from the Botany Randwick Road to Long Bay. The defending force was composed of two columns, viz., the first or left column, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goodlet, assisted by Major Jaques, consisting of one half field battery Volunteer Artillery Brigade, one half the garrison Artillery Volunteer Artillery Brigade, one half company Volunteer Engineer Corps, and the 2nd Regiment Volunteer Rifles. The second or right column, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, assisted by Major Wells, consisted of one half field battery Volunteer Artillery Brigade, one half garrison Volunteer Artillery Brigade, one half company Volunteer Engineer Corps, and 1st Regiment Volunteer Rifles. The left column, with the exception of the half field battery Volunteer Artillery Brigade (which halted in column of route on the Randwick Road, 200 or 300 yards from the Captain Cook Hotel to await the main body) fell in at Darlinghurst Court-house. The right column (with the exception of the half field battery Volunteer Artillery Brigade told off to accompany the left column) paraded at Victoria Barracks. Both columns proceeded along the Randwick and Bunnerong Roads, until they reached the junction of the Botany and Randwick Roads. The left column proceeded towards Randwick, and took up a position to bar the advance of an enemy from Long Bay along the Randwick and Botany Roads to Randwick. The right column took up a position to bar the road leading from La Perouse to Sydney, taking position near the junction of the Randwick, Botany, and Bunnerong Roads. Each of the defending columns threw out picquets. The right column also detached a party to reconnoitre the ground between the junction of the roads and the sea to the south-west. An officer of the Volunteer Engineer Corps accompanied each column. The various columns did not reach the positions assigned to them until nearly half-past 5, and about that hour the battle commenced with a few dropping shots from the rifles. As seen from the hills where the defence forces were stationed, the forces were rather scattered. The enemy, who were supposed to have landed at Long Bay and La Perouse, at first made a feint on the right position of the defensive force, on the line of the Bunnerong Road, but almost simultaneously directed his attack from the neighbourhood of Long Bay, on the point where the Long Bay track cuts the Botany and Randwick Road. Here the battle became warm. The guns of Colonel Goodlet's column were unlimbered on the hills on either side of the road, and poured down their fire on the enemy, whose white coats formed a capital target for the riflemen, who, under cover of the brush, also gave the foe a warm reception; but still the enemy gained ground. Major Raymond, having left a small force to deal with the feint, at this juncture brought up his men with a view to support the left column, upon which the enemy had centered his attack. Colonel Goodlet then withdrew his force to a line of hills in the rear, to cover the position of the right column. The firing continued brisk for some time, and the enemy at first appeared to make ground; but after a time his force was seen to be moving quickly as if in retreat, still, however, returning the fire. But before reaching the top of the slope on which he had been fighting, the enemy made another determined stand. By this time the sun had set, darkness was closing in, and the bloodless battle had to be brought to a termination, the defence force claiming a victory, or at least the credit of having successfully resisted the attacks of the invader. The force manœuvred among the sandhills and scrub with great alacrity, considering their long march. In one or two places the artillery horses were stuck up in consequence of the heavy nature of the ground. The battle being over, the men were formed, and in double quick time marched down to Maroubra hollow, where the camp, supplied with provisions, was pitched. Here a ration was served, and the stimulus given to the appetite by the afternoon's exercises made what was provided scarcely sufficient for the wants of the inner man. As a deficiency of forage is supposed to be not uncommon in actual warfare, it was perhaps in order to give the affair somewhat of the character of reality, and in such a view of course any grumbling would have been very unsoldierly. The ambulance waggon only proved of service to one man, who got a slight sprain, and surgeons Nolan, Mackellar, M'Donagh, Pattison, and Beford had nothing to do. The manœuvring among the scrub was not altogether unattended with danger, as snakes abound there at this time of the year, and one man at least narrowly escaped being bitten. After partaking of refreshment, the force was formed into columns a few minutes after 8, and marched home by way of Long Bay, Randwick and Botany Roads, preceded by their bands, arriving in Sydney about half-past 10 o'clock, after one of the most fatiguing day's exercises they had ever gone through. Altogether about 800 men took part in the parade. Owing to the great distance from the city at which the sham fight took place, and the difficulty of reaching the scene, there were but few spectators.

China.—We have files of Hongkong papers, per steamer Ocean, to the 3rd October. They contain very little news of interest. Some further particulars are given of the close of the negotiations between Li Hung Chang and Sir Thomas Wade at Chefoo, with some particulars of the settlement. The Chinese Minister has, it is said, acceded to all the demands of Sir Thomas Wade. Ichang, Wenchow, Wuhu, and Pakhoi are to be opened as ports of trade, and the privilege of landing and shipping merchandise and passengers at six places along the Yangtsze is secured to foreign steamers. The right of navigation in the upper Yangtsze by steamers as far as Chung-king is also provided for, and British Consular officials will be stationed both at Chung-king and Yunnan. An indemnity covering compensation to the family of Margary, and other measures more directly concerning the satisfaction due to the British Government for the murder itself and the attack on Colonel Browne's party, are secured. The Lekin and other taxes have, it is believed, been discussed and some arrangements in regard to them made, but nothing further seems to be positively known on this subject. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed here that nothing has been done towards opening up, further, the West River. The Woosung Railway is still stopped and no explanation of the cause has yet been afforded by the British Minister. The superstitious excitement of the "papermen," incubus, and so on has broken out with considerable violence in Shanghai.—A placard having been issued by the literati at Foochow threatening to destroy the habitations of a native and his followers if he sold the site of an old temple to foreigners, and also to destroy any houses that the latter might erect on the same, the Chinese authorities have been induced by the energetic remonstrances of H.B.M. Consul at the port to offer a reward for the detection of the persons who have thus violated the treaty. Matters are much quieter now in Anhwei, where some savage attacks were recently made on Christians. Both the priests about whose fate anxiety was felt after the Ningkwo massacre are quite safe, and the Viceroy of Nanking has issued a satisfactory proclamation of the affair. It has been resolved to erect a monumental cross to the memory of the late Mr. Margary at Shanghai.

The Mail via California.—At a meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 23rd October (the *Age* says), a letter was read from the Deputy Postmaster-General, in answer to one from the secretary, on the subject of unsatisfactory arrangements at present existing for the dispatch from Sydney of the Melbourne letters arriving per California mail steamer. The letter stated the terms of negotiation which had been opened with the postal authorities in Sydney on the subject. After discussion, the secretary was instructed, in acknowledging the receipt of the letter, to point out to the hon. Postmaster-General that although the Melbourne letters by the Californian mail were numerically small as compared with the Sydney letters by the Galle route, yet that they were nearly all business letters, and that they represented branches of commerce from which a very large revenue accrued to the colony in the shape of Customs duties.

ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN'S LOYALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—As an Archbishop exerting some influence over a portion of the community, will you allow me to state, for the benefit of those who care to know, how I really stand regarding loyalty to the Queen of England and the English Government?

Previous to my consecration I took an oath by which I consider myself bound during the rest of my life:—

1. To regard the Sovereign Pontiff as my Spiritual Head, and to die rather than deny him to be such.

2. To regard her Majesty the Queen as my temporal Head, and to die rather than deny such to be the case.

3. To do all I can to open the eyes of my fellow men to the truth and beauty of the religion of our ancestors—the religion of those men who laid the foundation of England's greatness, established her universities, built her cathedrals.

4. To do all this with gentleness and charity, that is, in the spirit of our Saviour—and only to speak vehemently when vehemence seems the only way to make oneself understood.

5. To consider loyalty to the Crown as much an obligation placed upon me by Almighty God as obedience in spirituals to the Pope, and to be willing to lay down my life rather than prevaricate against either.

It was in this sense—kneeling at the feet of Cardinal Manning the most loyal of English subjects and the most earnest of English Catholics—that I took my oath. This is the sense in which it was interpreted to me; and in no other sense—however some may twist the Latin words—could I, as a Catholic theologian, have taken it.

I may moreover state that were I to act contrary to any of the five principles just laid down I should consider myself guilty of the crime of perjury—of acting *sciens et prudens* in the teeth of the spirit of my oath to God.

Of course Catholics know these principles as well as I do, and I am never tired of inculcating them in these anarchical days. But there are those who are less acquainted with our religious teaching on fundamental points; and it is to these, who know the weight of the word of an English gentleman, that I now address myself. And they will understand me when I say that I believe the Catholic Church to be the only true Church, and I am doing all I can to get people to become Catholics, not for my sake, but for theirs; not because I hate them, but because I love them: because I hold two things with absolute conviction—first, that the principles of Catholicity teach man how to kneel with purest worship at the altar; and, secondly, how to spill his blood most lavishly—as thousands of our brave Irish soldiers have done—in his chivalry towards the throne.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
† ROGER BEDE VAUGHAN,
Archbishop of Nazianzus.
St. John's College, Sydney, October 28.

Presentation of the Driver Badges.—About 100 members of the competing clubs for these badges met at Tattersall's Hotel on Thursday evening, for the purpose of witnessing their presentation to the successful clubs by Mr. R. Driver, President of the N. S. W. Cricket Association. The following clubs were the successful competitors: Norwood, Lorne, Osborne, Ironclad, Essex, Chippendale, Victoria, Alfred, National, and Wentworth C. C. Mr Driver, who was enthusiastically received, in presenting the badges remarked that he had always taken a very great interest in cricket, and especially in the advancement of the junior clubs of the colony, as he looked forward to the time when the intercolonial teams would be chosen from their numbers, when Thompson, Gregory, and others, our veterans, have retired from the cricket field. He wished strongly to impress on young cricketers only to play for the love of the game and never allow other motives to creep in; and he felt pleased to think that our representatives not more than a few seasons back had proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them, by rejecting improper overtures (Cheers.) Mr. J. H. Clayton, the secretary of the Lorne C.C., returned thanks on behalf of the junior clubs, and, in a few remarks, expressed the esteem in which Mr. Driver is held by the cricketers in this and the adjacent colonies. The following toasts were then drunk: "The Queen," and "Mr. Driver's Health." Three cheers being given for the Queen and cheers for Mr. Driver, the meeting terminated. The badges are very neatly designed, and reflect great credit on the workmanship of Mr. E. Jones, jeweller, in Hunter-street, at whose establishment they were designed and made.

The Vice-Regal Tour. — Leaving Sydney at 9 p.m. on Wednesday the special train placed at his Excellency's disposal travelled at a good speed along the line, and after a short sojourn at Goulburn continued on to Bowning, which place was made at about 8 a.m. The arrangements made by Cobb and Co. (says the *Gundagai Times*) were very perfect, and much satisfaction is expressed by the Governor at the promptitude and dispatch which characterized everything throughout the journey. A new coach was put on specially, and a picked lot of horses placed along the road at the various changing places. It was first intended to entertain the Governor at a banquet; but as his visit to the place is a mere flying one, and cannot be regarded in an official light, it was determined simply to meet him on the road and accord him a hearty welcome. About 2 p.m there was a goodly muster outside the Gundagai Hotel, and the order of march being given some hundred horsemen proceeded in the direction of the Five-mile to meet our distinguished visitors. Before the appointed time the Governor, escorted by several mounted troopers, hove in sight, and at a rare pace approached the cavalcade drawn up to receive him, and having exchanged a few courtesies and amenities, a start was again made for Gundagai. The Honorable Lady Robinson, Miss Robinson, the Hon. Hely Hutchinson, and the Minister for Works accompany Sir Hercules Robinson, who proceeded hence on Friday morning at 8 o'clock for Garryowen. Mr. Fry displayed much taste in the decoration of his hotel, and what with evergreens and flying bunting, this popular hostelry presented quite a gala appearance. The entire accommodation was placed at his Excellency's disposal, and no pains were spared by the host and hostess to make their guests as comfortable as possible. A deputation of some of the principal residents of Gundagai waited upon the Hon. Mr. Lackey, Minister for Works.

Remarkable Escape.—The particulars of an extraordinary accident which occurred recently at the Wiseman's Creek copper mine have been communicated to the *Bathurst Times*. It appears that two of the miners, named Peter M'Nab and James Morrow, were at work in a drive, about 100 feet from the surface, and it became necessary to remove from the end wall a piece of rock some five or six tons in weight. A quantity of earth having been excavated from beneath the rock, M'Nab went under to clear away some more of the dirt, and Morrow followed to assist him. A prop was about to be fixed in the ground in case of accident, when M'Nab, who was furthest in, heard a noise of dirt slipping down, and shouted to his companion to "look out." The words had scarcely left his lips, and Morrow just started back, when the huge overhanging mass gave way, and the outer end fell to the ground, as it was supposed, crushing M'Nab to death. Attracted by Morrow's cries, the other hands hurried to the spot, and, as may be imagined, they were all horrified at the situation. To get at the body was impossible, and it was resolved to put in a blast and blow the débris away. But, fortunately for M'Nab, this course was not pursued. It seemed that when he observed the rock falling, being unable to follow his mate, he ran into the wall, which was timbered, and there he became jammed, a portion of the stone catching him across the back. He was well nigh rendered unconscious, but presently he began to move about, and by dint of struggling and pulling down the dirt, he managed to squeeze himself out of his dangerous predicament in time to prevent the blasting operation. He had strength enough to enable him to climb the ladder to the surface, and then became so weak that he had to be conveyed home. It was there found that he had been very severely injured, and as soon as possible he was removed to Bathurst, and is now in a fair way of recovery.

Victoria Theatre.—The Centennial Burlesque and Ballet Company appeared for the first time in Australia at this theatre on Saturday evening. The house was densely crowded, so much so that it was difficult for any persons in the dress circle but the occupants of the front seats to catch more than an occasional glimpse of what was going forward on the stage. In the stalls and pit many were unable to find sitting room during the whole evening. The performances commenced with the amusing farce, "The Steeplechase," after which came Burnand's well-known burlesque "Ixion." This was the principal event, as introducing the leading members of the new company. Evidently neither trouble nor expense had been spared in the mounting of the burlesque, while, as usual, local hits of varied merit were abundant both in that and in the farce. So far as can be judged from the first night's performance of a new company, burlesque and ballet appear likely to have a very successful run at the Victoria during the season.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS
TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

London, October 14.

The conditions upon which the Porte will agree to an armistice until March next are—the present possession by Turkey or the evacuation by Servia of her positions, the delegates of the Great Powers to settle the details.

The Porte asks that the entry of arms and volunteers from foreign nations into Servia and Montenegro shall be prohibited, and will reject an armistice while numbers of Russians are joining the Servians.

IRELAND.

London, October 14.

The Earl of Abercorn has resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough.

THE VICTORIAN LOAN.

London, Oct. 9.

The Victorian Four per Cent. Loan has been subscribed for twice over at the minimum of £95 10s.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

CLARENCE HEADS.

Saturday.

Arrived.—Fiona (s.), from Newcastle; Margaret Jane (schooner).

Sailed.—Exonia, towed out by the Alchymist, for Port Adelaide, this morning; New England (s.) passed out at 1.20; Agnes Irving (s.), at 2.10.

BALLINA.

Saturday.

Arrived.—October 27, Neptune and Atalanta from Sydney; 28, Saucy Jack, Rob Roy, Storm King, Undine, Amphitrite, Margaret, Wallace and Bruce, Bertha, and barque Schoolboy, from Sydney.

Sailed.—Leonidas, for Melbourne; Alice Jane, for Sydney.

The ketch Pearl, bound for Torres Straits, passed on the 27th.

WEST KEMPSEY.

Saturday.

A public meeting was held this day on the important subject of the proposed cuttings to let off the flood water; an application will be made to the Government to direct the officer at present in Kempsey from the Rivers and Harbours Department to make a survey of the locality. This is the crying grievance of the district.

BRISBANE.

Saturday.

The Governor was present at the quarterly races of the Rowing Club.

Arrived.—Governor Blackall (s.).

Sailed.—City of Brisbane (s.), with 6600 oz. gold.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday.

The associated banks presented to Mr. D. C. M'Arthur, on his retirement from the Bank of Australasia, an address and 600 sovereigns for the purchase of a piece of plate.

An inquiry is proceeding at the Prince Alfred Hospital in relation to a case where a pair of forceps was found sewn up in a wound after an operation had been performed.

A fire occurred yesterday in a suite of offices in Flinders-street East, occupied by Morley, carrier. Some damage was done, but it was not extensive.

The frequent accidents which occur at the Hippodrome are drawing attention to the dangerous character of the amusement.

M. Carme accepts Roberts's challenge to take 600 in 1000 at billiards, and also to play the French game.

The Brighton Flower Show to-day was well attended: the Governor was present. All the sections of flowers were well represented, and the display of roses was magnificent.

The Steam Navigation Board decided that the collision between the Wentworth (s.) and the Rebecca Jane, off Wilson's Promontory, was attributable to an error of judgment by the captain of the latter vessel in not keeping on his course; the Board, however, considered Captain Paddle, of the Wentworth, did not do all in his power to avoid the collision.

The weather has been warm and sultry all day, and at dusk a thunderstorm, with rain, broke over the city.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday.

Arrived.—J. L. Griffiths (barque), coastwise; Helen Malcolm (barque), from Newcastle.

Sailed.—Jane Spiers (barque), for Newcastle; Pelham (barque), for Lacepede Islands.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday.

The Council Retirement Bill has been shelved. The Border Duties Bill has passed through committee of the Assembly. Both Houses sit next week, but will then adjourn for a short time, after which they will meet to prorogue.

Wheat is unchanged.

NEW ZEALAND.

[By Cable.]

Wellington, Saturday.

In the debate on the San Francisco mail service, last night, strong expressions were used from both sides of the House that the Sydney Government was endeavouring to obtain undue and unfair advantages over the New Zealand Government.

The following resolution was passed,—"That the colony is not prepared to accept any modifications beyond those contained in the resolution of the 13th instant, excepting that in the event of the contractors electing to call at Auckland and discontinue the costal service they must make a further annual deduction of £5000. Sydney and New Zealand to provide for a costal service at their joint expense."

SPORTING.

[By Telegraph.]

Melbourne, Saturday.

Torchlight, Electricity, and Adelaide did a fair gallop this morning. Sterling went a capital gallop and is coming into favour. Aldinga went a mile, with El Moro, and another round with Crumbs, beating both. Clifton and Valentia did a fair 2 miles. Valentia finishing first; Clifton is sore. Tocal beat Queen's Head over the Derby course; Viscount beat Habena over five furlongs. Needle, Julia, Ralph Leigh, Don Alfonso, Deer, Sibyl, Impudence, Emulation, Presumption, Ethel, and others did average work. Kismet went a good 2 miles.

KENSINGTON PARK RACES.

Hurdle Race.—Misfortune 1, Merry Maid 2, Planet 3.

Maiden Plate.—Salisbury 1, Fisherman 2, Peerless 3.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Queen of the Hills 1, Apology 2, Nelly Burns 3.

Steeplechase.—Eversleigh 1, Firetail 2, Saucepan 3.

Selling Stakes Race.—Sheriff 1, Castoff 2.

Trotting Match.—Bessie 1, Jonathan 2, Visitor 3.

Handicap.—Aconite 1, Blazes 2, Pioneer 3.

Commodore Hoskins.—Commodore Hoskins arrived in Newcastle from Sydney on October 25, in the steamship Morpeth. The *Pilot* is informed that the visit is non-official. During his stay in Newcastle the Commodore will be the guest of the Rev. Canon Selwyn.

PAGANISM, MATERIALISM, AND THE SUPERNATURAL.

IV.

"Two things, then, are crucially indicative of a coming struggle; the softening of the landslip, and the hardening of the City on the Rock." "If God is the authority we must be Catholics: if man, we must be materialists." In other words, all the Churches that never had anything to do with Rome, and all that have separated from her, will gradually melt down into the devouring sea of Atheism, while she herself "protected by sacramental grace," as the only properly constituted representative of Divine authority on earth, will oppose a mighty bulwark to the destructive waves which will break against her in vain. What a pity that metaphors are not arguments; for then with a few strokes of the pen the Reformation could be transformed into a mere "land-slip," Catholicism into an impregnable rock of infallible truth, and the whole universe of things beyond into a dreary waste of godlessness and irreligion.

That there are indications of a coming struggle is probable enough. Every age has its own problems to solve, and will solve them in spite of all resistance. Religion itself has no higher obligation than that every human being should turn his faculties and his opportunities to the best account for the common welfare. The more diligently and honestly this is done, the richer will be the treasures brought to light from the *arcanum* of nature. But how can increasing discoveries of the grandeur, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator's works lead to a denial of His existence? They may conflict with dogmas which self-constituted interpreters of the Divine economy of things proclaim as infallible truth; but then, so much the worse for the dogmas, not so much the worse for God's own economy of nature. Christianity, as it appears in the sacred books, the only authoritative source from which it can be fairly tested, is not in conflict with modern science, material, social, or political. All that physical science seeks is to find out the laws of the universe in regard to material things, and to turn these laws to the best uses. How can religion have anything to say against that? On the contrary, it offers the highest motive for the prosecution of so beneficent a work. Social and political science has to do with the relations of men to each other, and its *beau ideal* is to found those relations on absolute and universal equity, and make them as much as possible contributors to human happiness. Does this conflict with the sanctions of religion? To suppose that would be little less than blasphemy, for it would make religion the enemy instead of the friend and saviour of man.

Where, then, is the danger of a coming struggle? In the attitude assumed by the Vatican towards these fundamental principles of modern civilization. No voice but hers must say what is the meaning of Scripture; she is the interpreter of her own dogmas, and the guarantee for their veracity. In these respects Dr. Vaughan declares that "the rock is hardening," "the reins are being held more firmly," "the mechanism is receiving more unhesitating authority." Is not this a confession of the truth of Mr. Gladstone's assertion that within the present generation "Rome has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused?" What has this "hardening" process been? It has pronounced anathemas against the liberty of the Press, liberty of speech, freedom of conscience from external coercion, civil marriages, the supremacy of the State in matters civil. It declares that the Roman Pontiffs and Councils have never transgressed the limits of their power, nor usurped the rights of princes; consequently the deposition of monarchs and the transference of their kingdoms to others by Papal decree were legitimate. It claims the right to employ force in support of its purposes, which covers all the persecutions of the past. It proclaims that no religion other than the Roman may be established by the State. It condemns those who maintain that in countries called Catholic the free exercise of other religions may laudably be allowed." These are some forms in which the hardening process has manifested itself, and by which the rebellious world is to be brought back into allegiance. These are some of "the rusty tools" of the past; and Dr. Newman says that they civilized Europe, and, having served their purpose, may fall into disuse. But did they civilize Europe, and have they fallen into disuse? Pius IX. has himself anathematised those who say that he ought to come to terms with modern civilization; and how can these mediæval weapons have created that which they are now rebrandished to destroy—unless it should be held that modern civilization is not the product of the past centuries, and that the age of feudal tyranny and darkness was better than the light and liberty of the present?

That the mediæval Church, with all its imperfections and corruptions, did confer benefit on mankind is freely admitted. It was probably a necessity of the age, like Judaism, and all other forms of religious faith that ever existed. Nothing is slower than the growth of society and the development of mankind. At times great impulses seize upon the popular mind, and seem to carry it into a new era in a single generation; but there is invariably a reaction. The old ideas retain their influences, and linger in the minds of men like the memories of the classic divinities which haunted the sacred places of the world in popular apprehension long after the decay of Greece and the fall of Rome. In describing the instant dissolution of Paganism on the birth of Jesus, Dr. Vaughan has translated into a fact that which Milton gives as a prophecy:—

"The oracles are dumb;
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving.
Apollo from his shrine
Can no more divine,
With hollow shriek the steeps of Delphos leaving.
No nightly trance or breathed spell
Inspires the pale-eyed priest from the prophetic cell.
The lonely mountains o'er,
And the resounding shore
A voice of weeping heard and loud lament,
From haunted spring and dale,
Edged with poplar pale,
The parting genius is with sighing sent;
With flower-inwoven tresses torn
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn."

The prophecy is not yet completely fulfilled, not even in the old world. Much of Paganism still survives nowhere more than in the ritual and polity of Dr. Vaughan's own Church. The Pagan *Pontifex Maximus* is both the ecclesiastical and the etymological ancestor of the Catholic Supreme Pontiff.

A comparison of Ovid's ancient Roman *Fasti* with the present Roman calendar will show how many festivals and sacred days are common to the two, the names being changed

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and the rites modified, but their purpose and use remaining the same.

"These holy rites performed, now take your time
To spend the remnant of the day in feasts.
Such fit repasts are pleasing to the saints
Who are your guests, though not with mortal eyes
To be beheld."

The statesmen of that age may be pardoned for not attempting the impracticable. It is contrary to reason to suppose that the national amusements of Pagan Rome would instantly lose their power over the people upon the proclamation that henceforth Rome was to be Christian. They were as great a social force as religious rites, and it is not discreditable to the early ecclesiastical reformers that they attempted to associate new meanings with the public holidays and festivals without doing violence to the common sentiments and habits of the people. Nor must the influence of the mediæval Church be forgotten as a check upon the rapacity of barons and princes, and as a sanctuary for those treasures of antiquity which survived the ravages of the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns. The liberties of the people often found some of their their boldest champions, as well as some of most dangerous assailants, among the schoolmen and ecclesiastics of the dark and middle ages. No Englishman ought to forget that if Innocent III. annulled Magna Charta, Archbishop Langton was the moving spirit in wringing from King John this palladium of British liberty. Of the mediæval as of the Pagan age it is true that God was making the best of everything consistently with the principles of His moral government. Morality and religion are essentially the same in every age; they are immutable as the character and nature of God. But it is only gradually that men grow into the recognition of their existence and authority, and it is both unscientific and impious to make the Divine economy responsible for the imperfections and blindness of man.

Perhaps the most extraordinary thing in this lecture is its denunciation of Freemasonry. This institution is represented as the centre of Materialism, as Rome is of the Supernatural, and is accused of being a secret conspiracy against religion, law, and order. Dr. Vaughan's charges are so grave and assume such a definite form, that they ought to be officially challenged, and either proved or retracted. With "Hidden Springs" the State has nothing to do, but it is concerned with overt acts, and here Freemasonry has never yet come into collision with the State. Do the Freemasons ask any recognition of their organisation by the State? Have they ever put forth a demand for State endowment of their order? Is there a single right or liberty of the private citizen which they have ever interfered with or called in question? There are other secret societies besides Freemasonry. The College of Cardinals, the Vatican Council, the Society of Jesus, and other religious orders—the confessional, with all its secrets at the command of the Church—in fact, every separate Christian congregation meeting under the protection of its trust deeds, every benefit society, and every special organisation of any kind are all secret societies, privileged so far as their internal proceedings are concerned. The right of the people to form voluntary associations for any purpose they may deem fit is sacred, and must not be tampered with by either Church or State. If they associate for illegal purposes, let proof of this be given, and the law has its remedies. But so long as they obey the law they have a right to its protection, and their secrets, if worth keeping, which is very seldom, are in their own hands. This firebrand which Dr Vaughan represents as threatening society with a terrible conflagration is probably an *ignis fatuus* of his own creation. In any case he has said either too much or too little, for the social atmosphere ought not to be poisoned with jealousy and suspicion without ample and sufficient reasons.

It should mitigate our alarm at the awful times which are coming upon us to learn that Dr. Vaughan has a very simple remedy. It is that "the State, deriving such evident advantage from the great circle of the Supernatural, should support, according to a given scale, every school in which the Supernatural should be taught." There is no possibility of mistaking this proposal. It is the re-endowment of all religious Denominations in this colony, because the Government is asked to support the schools for the sake of having the Supernatural taught, and not for the sake of the secular *curriculum*. And if the schools, why not the Churches, and all other agencies for teaching the Supernatural? The proposition is wide enough to include all religious institutions, and even Paganism, for there are certainly some Pagan members of the body politic who believe in the Supernatural. It would endow every church, every Sunday-school, every tract society, every private school which professes to give a religious education, every joss-house, every spiritual *séance*, and even every evening circle whose amusement consists in telling stories of witchcraft, ghosts, and *diablerie*, for all these come within the region of the Supernatural, and it will not do to assume that any of them claim the term improperly. It is needless to say that Dr. Vaughan would place some limit to the term Supernatural as the Church to which he belongs places to State support, and even toleration wherever she has the power. It is likewise needless to say that the day for such a condition of things in this colony has gone by. Fourteen years ago Parliament decided that "It is expedient to prohibit future grants of money from the Public Funds in aid of Public Worship," and passed an Act for that purpose. Thirty thousand pounds per annum was reserved on account of life interests, and that has been reduced now to the sum of twenty thousand, and will cease entirely in a few years. But the Churches have still seven thousand per annum from public lands, and twenty-eight thousand from the Consolidated Revenue for their separate schools. The question for Parliament to consider is not whether these grants shall be increased, but how soon they shall cease altogether. If the "Hidden Spring" of the Supernatural cannot be set in motion and win the victory over its adversary without a subsidy from Parliament, the less said of its purity and power the better.

To indulge in day dreams is an easy if not a very profitable occupation; and if we were tempted to forecast the world's future our picture would be as bright with hope as Dr. Vaughan's is black with foreboding. The progress of society is like the incoming tide. Each particular wave that breaks upon the shore is hurled back into the surf, but the tide flows on for all that; the next wave rises higher than its precursor, and the next higher still, until the high tide mark is reached, and every obstacle swept away. So is it with the great social forces that sway the destinies of mankind. They ebb and flow, and of them it is as true as of things material that action and reaction are equal and contrary. But ever generation gains something upon its predecessor; and when a standpoint is reached from which the whole results of an era can be surveyed, the advance is undoubted and is worth all that it cost. With every step onward the work of enlightenment and amelioration will be accelerated until every land and every tribe will feel its benignant influence. The reign of ignorance, superstition, and war cannot last for ever. No one who believes in God can despair of His government, or doubt of its issues. Already the nations are joining hands across the seas, and confessing their dependence upon each other. Instead of deadly foes they will finally become mutual benefactors, and the spirit of true religion—"peace on earth and good will to men"—will be enshrined in the heart of a regenerated world. That Australia may be worthy of a place in the great federation of nations should be the ardent wish and constant aim of every member of our Commonwealth.

NOVA CAMBRIA.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	232	10	6
Wine, still	34	0	0
Tea	29	5	0
Sugar, unrefined	35	2	4
Opium	28	17	6
Rice	37	10	0
Dried fruits	246	2	10
Nuts	10	0	11
Specific duty	307	6	2
Pilotage	11	8	4
Harbour and light dues	18	1	0
Total	£1161	4	7

Business was quieter than usual this morning, the outgoing mail occupying more attention than sales.

In report of the sale of Mr. Moseley's stations the firm mentioned as G. Walker and Co. should have been Glen, Walker, and Co.

We take the following from the Melbourne *Argus* of Thursday.

In the import market business to-day has been very slow, and transactions of little account. A moderate inquiry for actual trade purposes has come before us, but the day has been quite barren of any operations of importance. Several auction sales were held in the course of the day, but not with such success as could have been desired. Breadstuffs are without much animation. Flour maintains the somewhat easier aspect that became noticeable yesterday. We still, however retain our quotation of £13 15s, a figure which is still generally asked. Wheat, however, remains firm; we quote 6s 9d, but with the market so barely supplied we are without sales to report. Oats are without animation, buyers showing little desire to purchase. A few hundred bags of feeding have been quitted at 3s 6d and 3s 7d, but no further business has been allowed to transpire. Maize is hanging; we still quote 4s. Sales of Bavarian hops are beginning to be made at 2s 1d., holders having given way from the extreme rate demanded of late in order to induce buyers to commence purchasing. Teas are at present somewhat difficult to move. The cargo of the Jerfalcon was offered publicly this afternoon, but the trade not being inclined to operate very freely, only 2500 packages were quitted out of the entire shipment of 9679 packages. The prices realised ranged from 1s to 1s 11d. Sales of ordinary congous in half-chests are reported at 10d, to arrive, ex Louise. Our telegrams yesterday, from Cooktown, reporting the arrival there of a steamer from China, evidently refer to the Ocean (s.), known to be on the way to the colonies with a large shipment of tea. Her first departure from Foochow, and re-sailing afterwards, was made known by telegram some time ago. Sugars are quiet; a few trade parcels have been disposed of privately. At auction, 2290 mats Queensland were offered this afternoon, without resulting in business. Sales of tobacco are making at 9d. A few hundred cases Devoe's kerosene oil have been placed at 1s 11d. In tobaccos we note the quittance publicly of 70 cases at full rates. Hennessy's brandy is moving at 8s. Sales of case are also mentioned at 19s 9d to 20s; 700 cases outside brands have likewise been taken up at 17s to 21s.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[RICHARD GIBSON AND CO.]

Fat Cattle.—744 head were entered for this week's supply, the quality of which ruled from fair to prime. Sales opened at an advance of 7s 6d to 10s per head on the primest pens, and this rise was well maintained throughout the day, but inferior and middling descriptions remained at about last week's values. One draft from Colac, of the FF brand, again made the highest figure of the day, for Messrs. Robertson Brothers, averaging £15 1s 6d. We sold 188 cows and bullocks for Mr. Joseph Smith, from Merowie Station, at from £8 to £12 15s, the former averaged £9 4s; the latter £10 14s 9d. 71 bullocks of the favourite FF brand, for Messrs. Robertson Brothers, Colac, at from £13 to £16 10s, averaging £15 1s 6d, the highest average of the market. The top pen passed into the hands of Mr. John Brundell, of the Meat Market; 58 bullocks for Mr. P. Kenny, Glenvale, at from £6 15s to £10, averaging £8 8s.

Fat Calves.—A large number shown, principally inferior to middling; good qualities were in demand and made prices quite equal to late quotations, other sorts were duller of sale at slightly lower rates. We quote best up to 85s; good, 50s and upwards; medium, 30s upwards; and sold 10 for Mr. William Turner, Broadlands.

Fat Sheep.—34,300 yarded, the largest proportion being in the wool, and only fair quality with very few really prime. The clips consisted mostly of medium wethers, with only a few lots of prime ewes amongst them: sales were dull, and prices a little easier. The preservers again materially assisted in clearing the market. We quote—best woolled merino wethers, 11s to 12s; seconds 9s to 10s; others, 7s 6d upwards; best woolled merino ewes, 8s 6d to 9s 6d: seconds, 7s to 8s; others, 5s upwards; best shorn wethers, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; others, 5s upwards; ditto ewes, 6s to 7s; others, 4s upwards. No crossbreds of any consequence offering. We sold—3880 ewes and wethers, shorn, for Messrs. A. Armstrong and Co., from Alma station; 3794 ewes and wethers, in the wool, for Mr. James Tyson, from Lupra station; 1613 ewes, shorn, for Mr. John Dickson, from Carrossboon station; 577 wethers, in the wool, from Deniliquin.

Fat Lambs.—4500 forward, consisting chiefly of medium to good quality. The market opened dull, and continued so throughout, at a reduction of 1s to 1s 6d on last week's advanced rates. We quote—best, 8s to 9s, a few extra up to 11s; seconds, 6s 6d to 7s 6d: others, 4s upwards. We sold—80 for Messrs. Ritchie Brothers, Gowrie Park; and a small draft for Messrs. Glover and Edwards, Kerrisdale.

Store Stock.—No alteration to report, but owing to a break in the weather, we anticipate a slight improvement for small lots in forward condition near this market for topping up. Quotations unaltered.—October 25.

ADELAIDE STOCK REPORT.

[DEAN, LAUGHTON, AND CO.]

Fat Cattle.—Supplies continue light and prices high, with every prospect of continuance. We have sold—70 head good cattle, principally bullocks (for Mr. J. H. Angas), averaging nearly £14; 30 ditto ditto, ditto (for Mr. Doudy), averaging £11 4s 6d; 22 for sundry owners. Quotations—Best bullocks, £13 to £20; good ditto, £11 to £12; inferior ditto, from £7; best cows, £10 to £15; second, from £8.

Fat Sheep have been in large supply, and included many of medium and inferior qualities. The trade demand has run principally on best descriptions, and such have mostly sold at satisfactory rates, while large numbers of lower qualities have been disposed of at low prices, for the most part to graziers. We have sold—1150 good wethers at 15s to 16s, 1062 medium ditto at 11s to 13s, 1900 inferior ditto at 10s to 11s. Quotations—Good wethers, to 14s; medium ditto, to 12s; inferior ditto, from 8s.

Fat Lambs come in freely, and best descriptions meet ready sale. We have sold 690. Quotations—6s to 8s.

Store Sheep.—The season in the pastoral districts inland continues very bad, and business is restricted to the agricultural and south-east districts. We have sold 760 wethers and 600 ewes.

Stations.—Nothing doing.—October 19.

HORSE MARKET.

George Kiss.—The demand for useful horses the past week was good and the market better supplied than usual. At the Bazaar the following sales were effected:—For Mr. W. Avery, two bay horses, £47; one bay harness horse, £20 10s; Mr. John Benson, a black mare, £18 5s; Dr. Fullerton, a harness horse, £14 10s; Mr. Kelso, a bay saddle horse, £14 5s; Mr. J. Dixon, a brown cart mare £18; E. M'Carty and Co., a bay saddle horse, £16; a chestnut gelding, £12 12s; Mr D. Wilson, a saddle horse, £16 11s; Mr. M'Caffrey, a saddle horse, £25; Mr. G. Hill, a saddle mare, £10 10s; Mr. S. Moore, a bay gelding, £14 15s; Mr. Case, a saddle horse, £14 5s; Mr. Meredith, a harness mare £11; Mr. Tinsley, a saddle mare, £10 5s; Mr. Bowry, 3 saddle horses, £48; Mr. Foley, a grey mare, £12 15s; Mr. Davis, a saddle pony, £14; Mr. G. Davis, 2 plough horses, £35 10s; Mr. J. Ryan, a harness mare, £21 10s; Mr. E. Fevin, a harness horse, £17 10s; Mr. Knight, a saddle horse, £11; Mr. Bateup, 2 chestnut geldings, £26 15s; Mr. Mackintosh, a bay gelding, £13 10s; Mr. E. Robson, a cart mare, £18 10s; Mr. Maddrell, a sociable and harness, £44; also a lot of light horses from £5 to £10. At the Camperdown Yards I sold 36 horses for Messrs. M'Lean and Mooney, a few weedy horses from £1 to £4, remaining portion from £10 to £21; and about 20 in odd lots ranging from £1 to £13 5s.—October 26.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At his Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

W. PULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle.

G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

W. INGLIS.—At Camperdown Yards, at 1, Horses.

HAYTER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, Jewellery, Paperhangings, Pictures, and Sundries.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Stoves, Pictures, Counters, Mangles, small Steam Engine, Sundries, &c.

RILEY AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Sundries, &c.

DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

W. PRITCHARD.—On the Premises, 456, Kent-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

R. J. HUGHES AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianofortes, E. P. Ware, &c.

A Protectionist Converted.—A red-hot protectionist, late of Ballarat, went home to England some time ago by way of the United States, and he writes to a free-trade relative here (says the *Star*) to say that, having seen the results of protection in the States, his views are changed, and when he comes back to Victoria he will be able to join his friend more cordially in the domain of economic politics.

INSOLVENCY.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 30, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William West, special, for examination of a witness; Amos Negus, special, for examination of two witnesses. Thomas Frederick Meyer and Solomon Meyer, ratification of directions in joint estate, and separate estate of Solomon Meyer and consideration of private sale, adjourned from the 26th instant; Arthur Ranken, the younger; Amos Negus, adjourned ratification or otherwise of directions from the 16th instant; Thomas Frederick Meyer and Solomon Meyer, application for further allowance.

Tuesday, October 31, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Lohrman, first and only meeting, at Cooma.

Wednesday, November 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Matthew Nolan, third; Robert Turner, third; James Pavlin, third; Charles Smith, third; William Cornellie, adjourned third from the 19th October last; Joseph Brearly, first.

Wednesday, November 1, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Gallagher, first and only meeting, at Murrurundi.

Friday, November 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Josiah Richard Treeve, sole remaining partner of Wright and Co., adjourned third, from the 22nd of September last; William Watts, first and only meeting; George Robertson, third; Solomon Brodziak, adjourned single, from the 6th of October last; Joseph Davis, second; Fanny Johnson and Edward Carroll, first; James Wallace, first.

Friday, November 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Campbell Morkett, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; Charles Klaus, first and only meeting, at Grafton; William Lonsdale, first and only meeting, at East Maitland; John Morriss, special, for proof of debts and examination of insolvent if required, at Tumut.

Monday, November 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Frederick Meyer and Solomon Meyer, adjourned examination from the 23rd of October last; Peabody Copper Mining Company and Companies' Act (No. 17), application for order for payment of creditors and costs, and assessment of remuneration to official liquidator.

Tuesday, November 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Anders Larsen Sorensen, special, for proof of debts and examination of insolvent if required, at Hay.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES, &C.

Tuesday, October 31, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Nicholas, William Henry Mills adjourned from the 6th instant; General Moltke Gold Mining Company (No. 25) and Companies' Act, creditors to come in and prove.

Tuesday, November 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Hayden Hezekiah Hall, adjourned from the 8th of August last; Johnston Breen, William Adams, Arthur Ranken the younger, Joseph Reynolds, Alfred John Potter, William Gilroy, Robert Favell, Wallace Gordon, adjourned from the 10th of October last; Richard John Walker Foreman, adjourned from the 24th of October last.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, November 2, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory sequestration Simms, Chapman, and Co. v. Marian Horne. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—Estate of Chew Kee and Co., a second plan dividend 3s 4d per £ on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of one preferent debt; 2nd, estate of William Charles Hawkins, a first plan, 20s. in the £ on all proved debts; 3rd, estate of Henry Risley Smith, a second plan, dividend 6¼d. in the £; 4th, estate of Henry William Strong, a first plan dividend 5d. in the £; Golden Hill Quartz Mining Company and Companies' Act (No. 21), application to place George Curtis and John Coghlan on list of contributories; Parramatta River Steam Company (No. 14) and Companies' Act, application for payment of costs, assessment of remuneration, and refund to contributories; estate of James Irwin, motion to release estate from sequestration; estate of William Rushby, motion to release estate from sequestration.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before Messrs. Smart and Cunninghame.

Twelve persons were fined for drunkenness; and Mary Rooney, convicted on her own confession of being an habitual drunkard, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Denis Kelleher was charged with having stolen a bag of flour, the property of William Lowden; with having on the the way to the lock-up used obscene language; and with having assaulted the apprehending constable by kicking him. He pleaded guilty to the three charges, and urged in mitigation that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. The constable said that the prisoner was the worse for liquor, but it transpired further that he had just served a sentence of imprisonment for stealing. He was sentenced for the larceny, to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months; for the language, to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month; and for the assault, to pay a penalty of 40s. or to be imprisoned one month.

Elizabeth Gannon was summarily convicted of having stolen a blanket, valued at 5s., the property of a Chinaman called Jing Hae, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned two days.

William Eastbrook was charged with having uttered a forgery. James F. Treeman, of Market-street, deposed that on Sunday, the 15th, the prisoner came to him with a cheque (produced), purporting to be drawn by William Ringland on the Australian Joint Stock Bank for payment of £2 10s.; he said that he had just received it from Mr. Ringland, the shipowner, for whom he had been working; witness knew Mr. Ringland very well, but was not acquainted with his signature, and declined to cash it; prisoner then asked him to lend him 10s. upon it until the next day, which he did, but did not see prisoner again until Mr. Ringland last night brought him to his house. William Ringland deposed that he knew the prisoner, who some years ago worked for him, but not lately; the cheque produced was not drawn by him, nor does he bank at the Australian Joint Stock. Committed for trial at the Criminal Court.

The Roster.—Monday, October 30: Messrs. Murphy, Hunt, Spence, Davies, Alexander, Bull, Goldring, Pearce, Merriman, Harris, M'Lean, and Watkins. Tuesday, 31: Messrs. Charlton, Evans, Day, Paling, Hughes, Linsley, Hezlet, Kippax, Woods, Bailey, Rowe, Calvert, Bird, Mills, and Pardriau. Wednesday, November 1: Messrs. Chapman, Curran, Gorus, M'Beath, Renwick, Guy, Solomon, and Dixson. Thursday, 2: Messrs. Smithers, Thompson, Waugh, Vickery, Lester, Bray, Alexander, Paxton, Brown, R. Murray, and Mullins. Friday, 3: Messrs. Hill, Oatley, Jolly, Reading, Holborow, Ridge, Neale, Pope, and R. C. Murray. Saturday, 4: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before Messrs. Voss and Taylor.

Six persons were fined for drunkenness. John Murphy, publican, on bail on a charge of drunkenness, did not appear when called upon, and his bail, £5, was forfeited.

Jane Stanford, aged 19, was ordered to pay a fine of £3, or be imprisoned two months, for having made use of indecent language in George-street.

Roster.—Monday: Messrs. Lester, Curran, Holborow, MacMahon, Gray, Lloyd, Marks, and Goodridge. Tuesday: Messrs. Hunt, Reading, Renwick, Smith, Paxton, Neale, Maunsell, and Ridge. Wednesday: Messrs. Josephson, Roseby, Smart, Brown, Senior, and Goldring. Thursday: Messrs. Oatley, Raphael, Charlton, Solomon, M'Beath, Bird, Maunsell, Murray, Harris, Davies, Gray, and Cooper. Friday: Messrs. Lester, Charlton, MacMahon, Goldring, Smart, Day, Lloyd, and Manning. Saturday: Messrs. Voss and Taylor.

CRICKET.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.

The first of this season's contests for the Challenge Cup was commenced on Saturday afternoon, on the Albert Ground, between the Warwick and East Sydney Clubs. The day was almost exceptionally fine for cricket, and the spectators numbered about six hundred, a large proportion patronising the grand stand. The wickets were, as the players themselves admitted, in excellent order, but the fielding ground was somewhat irregular and "patchy." It is expected, however, that in a very short time this defect will disappear. The general improvements were highly approved, and the Albert Ground Committee specially commended for the energy displayed in preparing for the opening match. The appearance of Evans on the ground caused considerable surprise, even amongst the members of the Warwick Club, as he was not expected down until next Saturday, and his presence quite upset any chance that East Sydney might have had of making a creditable stand in their first innings. In fact, the play on Saturday was quite a one-sided affair, for the East Sydney team, after succumbing for a very small score, were unable to dispose of the two Bannermans, who were the first to represent the Warwicks at the wickets, and the pair remained in for the rest of the afternoon, dealing unmercifully with the bowling and keeping the field continually on the move. The display of cricket as a whole cannot be described as particularly good, for while the East Sydney team (with the exception of Sheridan, who was unlucky) were unable to cope successfully with the bowling of Evans and Humphreys, the brothers Bannerman had no very difficult task in dealing with the indifferent efforts of East Sydney to dismiss them. Both Warwick men, after becoming set, played with considerable freedom, but, with the exception of an occasional drive, cut or long-leg hit, there was nothing to call forth special admiration. Brodie, who carried his bat out for East Sydney with a score of 24, made one or two good hits, but there appeared to be more muscle than science in his play. As will be seen by the appended score, the East Sydney are quite in the background, and it was pretty evident on Saturday that they were unable to cope on equal terms with the present holders of the Challenge Cup.

The game commenced about half-past 2 o'clock, when Toohey, the East Sydney captain, having won the toss from J. Kellick (who captained the Warwicks) went in with Sheridan, but only five runs had been put together when the former was caught behind the wicket by E. Gregory (1-3-5). Blaxland joined Sheridan, and led off with a single to mid-on, off Humphreys. Sheridan made a fine hit in the same over to the off for four, and the first ten appeared on the board. In Evans's next over, Blaxland snicked his third ball for two, and sent the next away to leg for a single. He also put one from Humphreys away in the slips for two. A brace and a single were obtained in Evans's next over by Sheridan, who, however, was caught immediately afterwards by Evans, between point and slip, off a ball from Humphreys which rose abruptly from the pitch (2-9-18). F. Thompson, who took his place, was cleverly caught by Dummett at point without scoring (3-0-18); and C. Gregory arrived just in time to see Blaxland's wicket fall before an undeniably good one from Evans (4-6-18). Deery followed, but another separation shortly followed, C. Gregory being caught behind the wicket by his brother (5-0-19.) Brodie now joined Deery, but the latter quickly retired before a creaser from Humphreys (6-3-21.) This "hurrying to and fro" was getting rather monotonous, but a little more life was infused into the game by Brodie and Oatley, who went in for hitting, with considerable success. 30 runs were soon announced, and here Oatley was clean bowled by Evans (7-7-32.) The remainder of the innings is easily described. Vyner, who followed Oatley, after scoring 3, also fell to Evans (8-3-36), and Baynes, who filled the vacancy, was caught by C. Bannerman off Evans in making a good hit to long-on (9-0-42). Usher (who played as a substitute for Hinchy) was the last man, and he was caught off Evans without scoring, the innings terminating for 49. Brodie carried his bat out for 24, his score, including a hit over the boundary fence at long-on for five and a fine straight hit to the fence for four.

The ground having been rolled, the Warwicks lost no time in sending A. and C. Bannerman to the wickets, Brodie and Baynes bowling for East Sydney. Scoring commenced almost immediately. In Baynes' second over, however, C. Bannerman was missed by Brodie at short leg, and a few minutes later he gave a chance to Blaxland, which was also missed. After this the batsmen became well set, and the scorers had a busy time of it; and, just before forty runs had been recorded, C. Bannerman made a fine hit to long-field on over the boundary fence for five. Oatley and C. Gregory were put on to try the virtue of a change of bowling without success, and Sheridan and Toohey (the latter with slows) were also tried subsequently with the same result. The "century" soon appeared, the brothers being pretty equal in their contributions of runs. So the game went on until a quarter-past 6 o'clock, when the stumps were drawn, the game standing—East Sydney, first innings, 49; Warwicks 156, without the loss of a wicket. The East Sydney men submitted to their leather-hunting with commendable good humour, and fielded well, but in bowling and batting they proved vastly inferior to that of their opponents. Mr. A. L. Park acted as umpire for the Warwicks, and Mr. N. Thompson for East Sydney. The following is the score:—

EAST SYDNEY—First Innings.

Sheridan, c Evans, b Humphreys	9	Brodie, not out	24
Toohey, c E. Gregory, b Humphreys	3	E. Oatley, b Evans	7
Blaxland, b Evans	6	Vyner, b Evans	3
F. Thompson, c Dummett, b Humphreys	0	Baynes, c C. Bannerman, b Evans	0
C. Gregory, c. E. Gregory, b Evans	0	Usher, c. C. Bannerman, b Evans	0
Deery, b Humphreys	3		—
			49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Warwicks.—Humphreys: 60 balls, 20 runs, 1 maiden over, 4 wickets. Evans: 57 balls, 21 runs, 1 maiden over, 6 wickets.

WARWICKS—First Innings.

A. Bannerman, not out	72	Sundries	10
C. Bannerman, not out	71		—
			156

The cricket match, Albury v. Wagga, for the Jones' District Challenge Cup, took place on Saturday. There was a good crowd of spectators, and great interest was manifested in the match. The Wagga men won in one innings with 18 runs to spare.

The cricket match, Pambula v. Merimbula, played on Saturday last, terminated in favour of the latter:—Merimbula 143; Pambula, 59.

LUNATIC REEF.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

About six months ago, in March last, the Council of Education decided to grant the request of a number of the inhabitants for the establishment of a provisional school here. The district inspector found, on visiting the place, that the building which had been appropriated for the purpose was a slab erection, roofed with bark, and with only unglazed windows. The slabs when put up were quite green, and in drying they shrank, leaving gaps wide enough to admit the hand. A promise was made, however, that sashes should be put in the windows, and that the building should be lined. On the faith of this promise the inspector reported favourably to the Council, and took the trouble to provide a competent teacher. The teacher arrived, and then came the struggle to provide suitable furniture. Only two persons were willing to assist in this work and they did what they could in the matter, giving both material and labour to make desks and forms, but no sashes were provided for the windows, or lining for the interior of the building. For the first quarter, up to June, the school went on fairly, but when the weather began to grow cold the attendance fell off, and from an average of fifteen it has now fallen to nine, chiefly in consequence of the removal of four families to other places. There is another difficulty in connection with our school. There is no teacher's residence provided, and he has been compelled for some months to live in the schoolroom. In order to live he is compelled to practise the most rigid economy, and with all this he has contrived to retain the respect of the population, though strenuously opposed by the local Board in consequence of his determined efforts to make the school a success and induce the people to provide a suitable building. There are now only fourteen children available to attend the school, but the parents have become so supine that they will not send even them regularly, and thus the teacher is reduced to a state of semi-starvation. There is no doubt that in some outlying districts education is little cared for. The labour of children is brought into use at much too early an age, and they are considered merely as money-making appliances by their parents. Then as to the local boards; it is not always easy or possible to find persons suitable to supervise the conduct of even the most elementary school, and the result is either vexatious interference with the operations of the teacher, resulting, as in this case, in frivolous complaints to the Council of Education when resisted, as in the present case; or in utter indifference; either course proving ruinous to the school.

Since the gale which wrecked the Dandenong, and of which we in our mountain solitudes got our full share, the weather has been unsettled, with almost daily thunderstorms and frequent showers. All fear of summer drought seems to be at an end. The weather is rapidly becoming warmer, but with the rising temperature the grass is springing beautifully, and there is every promise of an abundance of feed for the summer. Stock is rapidly improving in appearance, and the waterholes are all full; in fact, for some time past, the rain, while sufficient to keep the grass fresh and sweet, and the creeks just running, has not been so heavy as to cause anything like a fresh either in the Cataract River or the Clarence.

The only movement of stock to report has been the dispatch of a large mob of cattle from Cheviot Hill North for sale in the southern markets.

October 21.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

From papers to the 19th October, just received, we take the following extracts:—

The *Kapunda Herald* says:—We are pleased to be able to state the earthworks, &c., on this line are being rapidly proceeded with under the able superintendence of Mr. Reid, the assistant engineer. There are now, including drivers, about 200 men employed, and upwards of 20 horses, the operations extending to about four miles from Kapunda, and we understand that in a day or two men will be set to work at Bagot's Well, a distance of five miles from Kapunda. Nothing has yet been done within the municipality of Kapunda, and we presume operations will not be commenced here until the work is let on contract.

The second Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Chamber of Manufactures is to take place in November. Prizes are offered for agricultural and pastoral, engineering and mining, manufacturing, building and other mechanical models, for mechanical, architectural, and artistic designs, and for specimens of workmanship in iron, gold, and silver, copper, or other metals, and also in wood, stone, and leather. The competition will be open to mechanics, amateurs, and youths.

At a meeting of the Adelaide Philosophical Society, held at the Institute, on October 17, the annual report and balance-sheet were adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year appointed. Professor Tate then explained "What is a Belemnite," and Mr. C. Todd, C.M.G., described a proposed electric anemometer, designed by himself. The chair was taken by his Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave. The attendance was good.

The *South Australian Advertiser* of October 14, in a review of a work on geography published by Messrs. Scrymgour and Sons, for use in the schools of the colony, calls attention in the following terms to the striking similarity between this book and one written by Mr. A. Buckley, of Melbourne, and published by Mr. George Robertson:—"On comparing the two books, the first thing that strikes the reader is the similarity of the printing. In each, names and important words are printed in bold dark type, so that the eye may assist in fixing them in the memory. But on a closer examination it is found that the likeness does not end there, for the arrangement and matter, though not precisely the same, agree to a very large extent. The resemblance of the books one to the other is so close that an inspection leaves no doubt that either both books are based upon the same original, or one is copied from the other. There can be little doubt that the Melbourne book is the more complete and better written of the two, and that where they differ it is to the detriment of the Adelaide work. Mr. Buckley's production seems to have been very carefully put together, which is a statement that we are afraid cannot be made of the other."

We have been shown by Mr. J. A. Sinder (says the *S. A. Register*) some specimens of gold in quartz, mixed with ironstone veins, taken from a claim on the Mulganatta Range, 10 miles south east of the Alma Company's property in the Waukaringa district. The prospectors have sunk a depth of 23 feet, where the lode is about 2 feet wide. There is said to be ten tons on the surface. The claim is owned by three white men and one aboriginal.

A correspondent, writing from Blyth, supplies the *Northern Argus* with the following snake story:—A large snake was killed in this township one day last week, measuring 6 feet 3 inches in length and 7 inches in circumference. The reptile was one of the black sort, and was very vicious. Mr. Fergusson, by whom it was killed, had a narrow escape from being bitten. He, in company with a young lady, was walking among some porcupine tussocks, when he thinks he must have trod on it, as the snake sprang up, and in an instant had twined itself around his leg. Luckily in trying to throw the reptile off he seized it by the neck, but finding the snake tightening its coil he retained his hold of it until he choked it. Mr. Fergusson displayed great presence of mind and pluck in the way in which he got rid of the venomous reptile.

A man named John Mack was (says the *Narracoorte Herald*) found dead on the Newlands Run. He was last seen about a month before, when he left Bengeo to proceed to Rifle Downs Station. He was somewhat deranged in mind. The ground around where he was found gave evidence of much struggling, and the surrounding trees appeared as if they had been gnawed by the unfortunate man. He was well known in the district, having been a resident for 23 years.

An amusing story is told by the *S. A. Register* relating to one of the new areas of agricultural land in the North which has just been opened to selectors. It is named Eurelia. A member of the Wapstraw community, wishing to obtain a plan of these newly-opened lands, went one morning to the land office, and boldly asked one of the clerks for a plan of "You're-a-liar." The clerk was somewhat astounded at what he considered an impudent impeachment of his veracity, and rather indignantly demanded what Wapstraw meant. Of course an explanation followed, and the incident was looked upon by both parties as not at all a bad joke.

Prickly Comfrey.—We are in receipt of a pamphlet containing a letter written to his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson by Mr. A. T. Holroyd, respecting the history, cultivation, extraordinary production, and uses of a fodder plant called *Symphytum asperrimum*, or Prickly Comfrey. Mr. Holroyd states that having heard of the extraordinary properties of this plant, he determined to make the attempt to acclimatise it, and imported a number of plants per the Whampoa in July last. Out of 600 cuttings not more than half arrived in a sound and healthy condition—sufficient, however, to test the question whether the plant can be grown to advantage and acclimatised here. The Prickly Comfrey is said to be a native of the Caucasus; it produces the first year as much as twenty tons to the acre; the second fifty, and every year after from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons. It belongs to the family of *Anchusa* or Borage plant. It is safe as a food, and non-poisonous in all stages of its growth. The leaves are greyish-green, rough in texture, elongated like the foxglove, but much larger, and it throws up several hollow stems. It is a deep-rooted plant, is not dependent upon weather or climate, and will afford several cuttings when other vegetation is either burnt up or at a standstill. The cultivation of this plant is said to be attended with very little trouble, any soil but chalk being suitable; the leaves can be given to cattle either green or dry. Cows fed on this plant give an increased quantity of milk. Horses and pigs are also very fond of it. The plant is further said to possess medicinal virtues. There can be no doubt that if it possesses half the advantages claimed for it, the prickly comfrey will prove an invaluable addition to fodder plants of the colony.

The Late Mr. T. J. White.—The sudden and unexpected death of Mr. T. J. White, the late part proprietor and editor of the *Darling Downs Gazette*, Toowoomba, is recorded by the *Stanthorpe Miner*. Mr. White had been a resident at Toowoomba for the last twelve or thirteen years, and entered into the editorial department of the *Gazette* when under the proprietorship of Mr. A. W. Beard, now of Sydney. It appears the deceased had been suffering from cold during the last fortnight, accompanied with spasmodic asthma, but had apparently rallied sufficiently to attend to his duties, and was in the office on the 16th October. Unfavourable symptoms, however, set in, which resulted in death on the 18th. Of his literary abilities, from personal observation of his various writings, we can speak highly, they bearing the stamp of truth and impartiality, together with a high and advanced tone. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Trinity Bay.—The *Cooktown Courier* of the 11th instant says:—The prospects of the new port are not, as yet, improved, and a road to the Hodgkinson, fit for ordinary goods traffic, has still to be found. According to our latest advices, the two tracks already known have caused much disappointment to those who have tried them. It is comparatively easy to get down from the uplands beyond the range to the coast, but it is far more difficult to mount up to them. Unfortunately, the heavy goods traffic must go inland, and not down to the port. Nevertheless, there is no question about the fine harbour of Trinity Bay. The Leichhardt went up the river to land her horses, and found no difficulty in getting close to the bank. It is also quite certain that the many people down there now will find a practicable opening at some point north or south of the township, but it remains to be seen how far they will have to go.

The Garden of New South Wales.—The importance of the Albury district is thus commented upon by the *Border Post*:—The statistical returns of New South Wales in connection with the agricultural returns on the 31st March, 1876, are before us, and, of the 74 police districts in the colony, in point of abundance the Albury district ranks foremost. Of the 1,958,640 bushels of wheat yielded in New South Wales for the last agricultural year, the district of Albury yielded 268,673 bushels, or a little over a sixth; of the 831,749 gallons of wine produced during the same period in New South Wales, the district of Albury contributed 287,512 gallons, or above a third. The other statistics of this district are equally large, and the revenue yielded to the public exchequer is also somewhat startling as compared with other districts. Were it not for the protective tariff of Victoria there can be no doubt that our agricultural resources would be further developed; but it is to be hoped that free-trade will reign once more in the colony, and that we shall be able to give full scope to our industries.

Destructive Hailstorm.—The Bridgeman correspondent writes to the *Maitland Mercury* of October 26:—About a week ago a very destructive hailstorm, accompanied by little rain, passed over part of the Goorangoola district. The storm did a great deal of damage to orchards and annual crops. One poor fellow's hitherto splendidly-looking wheat crop of about nine acres has been totally annihilated, as also an abundant crop of grapes, estimated to produce about 1000 gallons of wine, on an adjacent farm. Since then we have had several showers of less magnitude, but on the whole but little rain has descended since our last.

Barmedman Reefs.—On the prospecting claim No. 1 North, amalgamated, the property of Quail, Brothers, and Maher, it is intended to commence work immediately, the registration expiring in a few days. They expect to have about 800 tons of stone ready for the stampers by the beginning of the new year. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of the necessary machinery, and when completed the *Burrangong Chronicle* expects to hear good news from the place. No. 2. North is in full work, and the shareholders are in high glee at their prospects. No. 3 North have struck the reef at a depth of 70 feet, which we are told looks well. The future of Barmedman depends entirely on the erection of machinery.

Competition in the Wool Trade.—The following instance of competition in the wool trade of this colony, arising out of the spirited action of the Melbourne merchants, is reported by the *Bega Gazette* of the 14th instant:—Mr. Sinclair, representing Messrs. J. H. Clough and Co., paid a visit to Bega this week, after a tour through Manaro. We understand a large quantity of wool will go to the Melbourne market from Manaro via Eden, and that Messrs. Clough and Co. have arranged with the steamers to call whenever wool in any quantity awaits shipment. The Lubra, Lady Darling, and Feronia are to call during the season for wool; the Lubra, which passed north of Eden on the 12th, will be the first vessel. Insurance has been arranged for by the same firm at 5s. per cent., a very low rate.

Unprotected Shafts.—The *Kyneton Observer* says that Mr. Hurry, in defending a man charged with not properly protecting a mining shaft, broached the extraordinary theory that, until injury was inflicted by somebody falling down it, no offence punishable by law was committed. The theory provoked rather a titter, such a complete exemplification was it of the not uncommon fact of shutting the stable door after the abstraction of the steed. Some amusement was created in the police court by the evidence of a witness called in to give evidence on a charge of improperly fencing a shaft. "Could a child fall down?" asked the prosecutor. "Oh, yes," said the witness. "Could a man fall down?" "Oh, yes," was the reply. "Or a horse?" "Oh, yes." "Or an elephant?" said the attorney for the defence. "Oh, yes." "Or a policeman?" "Well," said the witness slowly, "that would depend upon his size!" There was a general laugh at this, and the biggest policeman in court tried to look as elephantine as possible.

Death through Drink.—On the 21st instant (reports the *Wellington Gazette*), as Mr. and Mrs. Peckham were returning home from Wellington to their residence at Miserable Flat, on the Bell River, the cart capsized, and Mrs. Peckham was killed on the spot. It is said that they were pretty sober when they left town, but having a case of liquor in the cart, they must have broached it on the road, for when they arrived at Black Rock Inn, Peckham was quite drunk, and the landlord refused to serve him with any more drink. An inquest was held the following day (Sunday) before Dr. Rygate, J.P., coroner for the district, when the above facts were elicited. Peckham was still suffering from the effects of drink, and quite unable to give any account of the occurrence. It was discovered that the cart had gone off the road and had been capsized by running against a stump. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and requested the coroner to lecture Peckham upon his conduct. The coroner addressed Peckham in very serious and severe terms, stating that, had it not been for the drunken state which he was in, his wife would have been alive that day. Deceased was stated to be 56 years of age, and Peckham's fourth wife.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation, 9° 32' 45" East. 22nd January, 1876.
The time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney meantime, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

OCTOBER 27, 1876. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·156	63·5	74	SSW.	10	0·5	0	0·00	6·0
P.M. 3	·075	64·2	56	S.	9	0·4	1		
" 9	·129	61·8	74	SSE.	3	0·0	2		5·0
Mean ...	30·117	64·5	68·7		7	0·3	1·0		5·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·280.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 70·4 | Sun—maximum .... 100·7
Minimum .... 57·8 | Grass—minimum .... 47·0

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 170·1.
Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., —.
Total rainfall from January 1 to October 28, 30·921 inches.
Average rainfall of previous 17 years, for period January 1 to October 1, 38·470 inches.
Average annual rainfall of the preceding 17 years, 52·015 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Station.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—Oct. 28, 1876. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum Temp.	Minimum Temp.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield..	80	—	—	—	—	NE.	1·0	72·1	56·3	0
Grafton	24	—	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	85·7	65·2	0
Inverell	124	—	—	71·1	68	Calm.	0·0	88·8	60·4	0
Bourke	393	—	—	—	—	E.	16·0	95·0	61·5	0
Narrabri	190	—	—	—	—	NW.	—	96·1	63·6	0
Armidale	80	3278	29·922	67·2	88	E.	1·0	76·4	54·9	0
Tamworth ..	118	1271	—	72·8	61	Calm.	0·0	88·0	56·9	0
Pt. M'quarie	1	38	30·000	65·8	—	SE.	1·0	71·7	53·1	0
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·7	49·3	0
Cassilis	120	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	83·4	59·2	0
Muswellbrk.	68	473	—	—	—	SE.	1·0	80·6	61·6	0
Dubbo	182	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	88·5	55·9	0
W. Maitland	18	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	74·2	54·4	0
Newcastle...	1	112	30·175	69·5	65	NNW.	0·2	74·1	54·9	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	72·7	47·7	0
Bathurst	96	2200	30·032	61·0	61	WNW.	1·0	76·5	49·0	0
Forbes	176	—	30·068	69·0	—	Calm.	0·0	79·2	3·1	0
Sydney	5	155	30·096	66·1	69	WNW.	0·0	70·4	56·4	0
Wentworth.	476	—	—	—	—	NW.	4·0	90·7	66·9	0
Young	140	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	76·7	58·9	0
Wollongong	0	—	—	—	—	S.	—	70·6	49·9	0
Goulburn ...	54	2129	30·087	60·0	71	ENE.	4·0	65·2	54·6	0
Wagga	161	—	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	80·9	44·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	30·105	62·6	71	Calm.	0·0	65·2	54·6	0
Queanbeyan	60	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	79·4	40·1	0
Bodalla	—	—	—	—	—	NNE	4·0	77·9	40·7	0
Deniliquin..	287	410	29·927	73·0	87	NW.	1·0	87·4	63·0	0
Albury	175	572	29·989	61·4	74	NW	1·0	78·3	48·1	0
Eden	0	107	30·050	61·7	56	NE.	9·0	72·0	40·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER 30, 1876.

Object	Rises	Sets	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	September.
Sun	5.2	6.16	
Moon	3.46 a.m.	3.11 a.m.	Full moon 3rd
Mercury	4.15 a.m.	4.51 p.m.	Last quarter 10th
Venus	3.14 a.m.	2.46 p.m.	New moon 17th
Mars	3.55 a.m.	4.11 p.m.	First quarter 25th
Jupiter	6.13 a.m.	8.49 p.m.	Moon's age, 7 days.
Saturn	1.6 p.m.	2.4 a.m.	

In Equator, 22nd; G. N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 15th; G. S. Declination, 22nd; in Equator, 30th; Perigee, 11th; Apogee, 24th.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

EXPORT OF COAL FROM NEWCASTLE.

The following is the abstract of the out-put of coal for the week ending Friday, October 27:—

Port of Shipment.	A. A. Co.	Wallsend.	Waratah.	Co-operative Co.	Lambton.	New Lambton.	Anvil Creek.	J. and A. Brown.	Greta.
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Sydney ...	845	256	...	1071	388	...	...	865	...
Clarence River	...	...	414	...	...	168	...	...	...
Melbourne	2264	97	517	...	1046	289	...	...	...
New Zealand	57	...	...	1074	...	828	...	1053	...
Geelong ...	...	...	...	...	585	...	...	...	...
Adelaide ...	...	...	...	...	844	...	...	291	...
Walleroo	...	...	477	...	...	405	...	...	...
San Francisco	...	3523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1364	...
Steamers ...	61	...	41	394	...	40	279	...	...
Home consumption	134	...	523	...	12	306	...	52	...
Totals ...	3365	3876	1978	2539	2874	1507	279	3623	...

A Clergyman of Liberal Views.—The *Armidale Express* of the 18th instant has an account of a meeting held at Bundarra, at which the Rev. Mr. Greenway, C.E., advocating the desirability of having a school of arts established in the place, is reported to have enlarged upon the advantages and usefulness which such an institution as a school of arts would be to the inhabitants of the district in a social point of view, letting alone the convenience of having a hall for public meetings and assemblies, lectures, readings, balls, and dramatic performances; but it would also be a means of bringing friends and neighbours into closer intercourse with each other, and abolish the exclusiveness and isolation that unfortunately existed at present. It was a common remark of medical men that persons having a tendency towards mental aberration or insanity invariably sought solitude. It is not good for man to be alone, and it was not good for a community to be without the means of social gatherings. (Applause.)

The Murray Bridge.—We learn from the *Riverine Herald* that the erection of the new intercolonial Murray bridge is progressing. The staging is being carried into the centre of the river from both banks. The rise in this river was waited for, but as it was seen that it would not reach a high level this season, the piles are being put in small lengths and pieced together. Some of the girders are fixed, and the staging is so far finished, that the travellers run half-way across the stream and assist in lifting the heavy material used. Cylinders will be shortly placed in the bed of the river.

The Deepwater Tragedy.—On the 23rd October a hearse passed through the town of Albury from Wangaratta en route for Wagga Wagga, for the alleged purpose of conveying the remains of the victim of the Deepwater tragedy from the latter place for interment at Wangaratta. It is supposed (says the *Border Post*) that the remains are those of the late Rev. William Healy, Roman Catholic clergyman, who was lately stationed at Wangaratta, and on that assumption the Hon. the Attorney-General has given orders for the disinterment of the body. However, it was never proved in evidence that the body is that of the missing gentleman, though the circumstances connected with the lamentable affray are strongly in favour of the idea. The only person who can identify the deceased is Father Long, of Wagga Wagga, and until that is done we believe the Attorney-General was rather premature in granting the order for the removal of the body. Such a course should not be complied with but at the request of the near relatives of the deceased upon the identification of the body.

Bourke.—The following items are taken from the *Central Australian* of October 21:—Four prisoners committed to the sessions here arrived by the Wilcannia mail on Sunday last, under the escort of troopers Riley and a black tracker. One of the prisoners, named Dubbo, was discharged on arrival here. He was committed by the Wilcannia Bench for refusing to assist the police at that place. The troopers' arrival in town was a fortunate occurrence, as the whole of the police with the exception of the lockup-keeper had been away some days on urgent business.—Although for days past there has been every indication of rain, yet none has fallen. It is very warm, and we are almost daily visited with hot winds, and the dust is something fearful. On Thursday evening the sky became overcast with dark clouds and there was vivid lightning, with a strong wind from the west. Beyond a few sprinkles and a tremendous dust-storm, there was no result worth noticing. The river here is still rising, and there is every prospect of its continuing to do so for some days to come on account of the rise in the rivers above here. It is now six feet above summer level. The Princess Royal is the only steamer now here and she is discharging her cargo, which is consigned to Messrs. Ross and Co. She will start to-day for South Australia. The Bourke has not yet returned from Beemery, where she went to load wool, but is expected to arrive in a day or two. The Jane Eliza is on the river somewhere between here and Walgett.—The correspondent at Brewarrina writes:—The river is slowly rising, and is reported as rising in the up-country. Mr. Collaghan, licensed surveyor, is here, and will survey some town lots, also fifty acres for a recreation ground. The high prices realised for land at the last sale has induced the Hon. the Minister for Lands to have the above brought into the market. This week we had a visit from Mons. Tauteka's troupe, who performed three nights at Colless's Royal Hotel, and on each occasion had a full house. The singing, dancing, and tight-rope performance of Miss Henri Tauteka well repaid the visit; and Mons. Tauteka, the one-legged artist, produced great roars of laughter upon each occasion of his appearing.

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CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The eleventh annual session of the Congregational Union of New South Wales opened on Monday last, and closed on Friday. On Monday, at 7.30 p.m., a preliminary devotional meeting was held in the schoolroom, and the Rev. Morgan Williams, B.A., the retiring chairman, delivered an interesting address on "Spiritual Power," describing its nature, its source, the purpose to which it is applied, and the light which this reflected on the order of the divine procedure in the extension of the kingdom of Christ in the world.

On Tuesday the ministers and delegates assembled at 3 p.m., and the Rev. Morgan Williams having read a psalm, and offered prayer, he retired from his position as chairman in favour of the Rev. William Slatyer.

The Rev. J. C. Kirby moved, and Mr. J. Mullens seconded a motion, to the effect—"That the thanks of the Union be given to the Rev. Morgan Williams, B.A., for his services as chairman during the past year." Carried.

On the motion of the Rev. G. G. Howden, seconded by Mr. John Thompson, the Revs. A. W. Murray and H. Bosle were made personal members of the Union.

The Secretary announced that the Revs. S. H. Davies, E. G. Atkinson, and J. K. Fry were present as visitors.

The roll was called, and the clerical secretary then read the tenth annual report, as follows:—

"As the principal topics which have occupied the attention of your committee during the year will be reported on by others, their report will be necessarily brief and limited.

"One of these special reports will be presented by the Rev. T. S. Forsaith, on the *New South Wales Independent*, and while it is left to him to present you with details of the management of the periodical during the year, your committee would not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing their grateful appreciation of his painstaking and arduous labours as the editor of the *Independent*, and their pleasure in learning of its increased circulation and usefulness among the churches.

"Your committee have given attention to the following matters delegated to them at the last October meeting.

"Arrangements were made as before to continue the monthly correspondence with the English *Independent*.

"A suitable petition was early prepared in favour of closing public-houses on the Lord's Day, and was duly presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. G. A. Lloyd.

"The committee of the Home Missionary Society was invited to confer with your committee on the desirability of bringing the two societies into closer fellowship. At this conference it was decided to recommend the Home Missionary Society to hold its annual meeting during the session of the Union instead of in the month of January, and that the two committees should occasionally meet for friendly intercourse. Both recommendations were approved of, and one of the meetings of the two committees has been held when the subject was more especially considered of the best means to be adopted to increase the funds of the Home Missionary Society.

"On the occasion of the departure of the Rev. John Graham for England, your committee passed a resolution thanking him for the many and valuable services he had rendered to the Union, and requesting him to represent us at the meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. This resolution was duly presented by your chairman at the public valedictory meeting held in Pitt-street church.

"There has been much correspondence between your committee and the Lands Department respecting sites for Independent burial grounds in different parts of the colony, and where practicable these sites have been secured and trustees appointed.

"There has been also some correspondence on the Church property at Young. Your committee has been called to take action to prevent its being alienated from the purpose for which it was originally purchased.

"It has been decided to take steps when it may appear desirable to request the Government to grant additional land to our portion of the cemetery at Haslem Creek.

"During the year deputations from the Union have attended and addressed the meetings of the Wesleyan Conference and the Baptist Union, being welcomed in both instances with much cordiality. A similar deputation will in a short time be appointed to attend the Assembly of our Presbyterian brethren. Deputations from these three denominations will wait upon this Union during its present session, when your committee are persuaded a similar welcome will be unanimously afforded.

"Your committee would report that during the year there have been three ministerial removals from the colony: the Rev. John Graham to England, the Rev. S. I. Green to Richmond (Melbourne), and the Rev. D. Meadowcroft to Victoria, after only a brief stay among us. Two of the churches thus rendered vacant have not been permanently supplied. May they be directed to men of God's own appointing, and their future marked by an evident outpouring of God's spirit on pastors and people.

"Your committee would also record the death of the Rev. W. Mills of Newtown, who though retired from ministry labour was well-known throughout the Churches for his zeal in proclaiming the Gospel. After a short illness he entered his rest on August 25th, 1876."

The Treasurer (Mr. R. G. Reading) then presented his report as follows:—Receipts—Balance from last year, £64 7s. 4d.; subscriptions, &c., £58 8s.; year-book, £48 5s. 4d.; total, £171 0s. 8d. Expenditure: Current expenses, £59 5s. 10d.; year-book, £60 7s. 6d.; balance, £51 7s. 4d.; total, £171 0s. 8d.

On the motion of the Rev. W. Mathison, sen., seconded by Rev. A. Lloyd, the reports as read were adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, Messrs. Thompson and Arnold being appointed scrutineers.

The result of the election was as follows:—The Hon. John Fairfax, chairman for 1877-8; treasurer, Mr. R. G. Reading; clerical secretary, Rev. G. G. Howden; lay secretary, Mr. R. Nott; committee, Revs. T. Johnson, T. S. Forsaith, M. Williams, B.A., J. P. Sunderland, and J. C. Kirby, the Hon John Fairfax, and Messrs. J. Mullens and J. G. Catley.

In the temporary absence of the Rev. J. P. Sunderland from the colony, Mr. R. G. Reading made a statement regarding the Year Book, and moved,—"That the Year Book be continued, and while the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. J. P. Sunderland for his past services, he be requested to again edit the book during the coming year." The motion was seconded by the Rev. T. J. Pepper and carried.

The Rev. T. S. Forsaith presented a report of the *New South Wales Independent*, representing the cost of issue from January to October 15th to have been £146 13s. 6d.; and the receipts during the same period £166 19s., leaving a balance at profit of £20 5s. 6d.

On the motion of the Rev. M. Williams, seconded by the Rev. R. T. Hills, the best thanks of the Union were given to the Rev. T. S. Forsaith for his able services as editor of the *New South Wales Independent*, and he was requested to continue his labour for another year.

Mr. J. Mullens presented a report of the Ministers Retiring Fund, showing receipts up to date, £91 14s. 10d.; expenditure (books), £8 3s. 9d.; balance to credit, £83 11s. 1d. To this cash balance must be added a debenture valued at £91, making a total credit balance of £171 11s. 1d. The report was adopted.

Mr. J. Mullens moved, and the Rev. G. G. Howden seconded,—"That clause 6 of Rules for the Ministers' Retiring Fund read as follows:—"Every beneficiary member ceasing to be a duly accredited Congregational minister shall lose his interest in the fund, and shall have returned to him 75 per cent. of his payments, without interest; and it shall rest absolutely with the Board to determine whether the necessary status has been lost or retained. Every beneficiary member leaving the Australian colonies, except on a temporary visit, shall lose his interest in the fund and shall have returned to him 75 per cent. of his payments without interest. In the event of the death of any beneficiary member prior to his having received an annuity, his legal representatives shall receive from the Board 90 per cent. of the payments made by him, without interest.""

The motion was carried.

The following committee for the Retiring Fund was elected:—The Revs. T. Johnson, J. G. Fraser, and T. S. Forsaith, and Messrs. J. Mullens, G. Renwick, and J. Thompson.

Mr. J. Mullens, as secretary, presented a report of the council of Camden College, in which the council declared its determination to close the school at the end of the year, though it deeply regretted the necessity for this step.

The Rev. T. Johnson moved, and the Hon. John Fairfax seconded,—"That the report as read be adopted;" upon which motion there arose considerable discussion, which eventually was adjourned till Thursday.

The meeting was then closed with prayer.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the church to listen to the address of the chairman for the year, the Rev. W. Slatyer. The meeting having been opened by prayer offered by the Rev. J. G. Fraser,

The Rev. W. Slatyer addressed the meeting as follows:—

Christian Brethren, Ministers, and Delegates,—I sometimes catch myself envying those who are fifty years and more my juniors, and heaving a sort of sigh that I was not ushered into being when I was very likely, had I been born fifty years ago, and life with me were permitted to reach its present age, I should then, in face of its future, be chargeable with a similar folly—you youths can have no sympathy with the feeling; you will probably, if God spare your lives, grow into the secret of it, which is this—I go back into the dim far past, when with little urchins of my own age I used to sing, "Bonnyparty's run away, and lives to fight another day," and Botany Bay was the mother's terror, and then I step forward to the best of time into scenes of wider experience and more disciplined observation, where memory helps me to gather up a sufficiency of material to compare the past with the present, and when, in even my defective way, I strike the balance, it is so vast in favour of the latter, that it starts the wish my birth had been delayed a bit, so that I might have the chance of seeing the wondrous births with which the present seems in travail—behold the more perfect products which the intellectual, social, and ecclesiastical revolution of less than the past half-century has placed in the foreground of the near future.

Still with all that is hopeful looming in the horizon, there is much, apart from full firm faith in Him, who has opened for us a vista into the future, in the revelations of His word, and in the principles, powers, and faithfulness of His government, to shade the picture imagination draws, and to awaken solicitude as to what and whither the actual, palpable present is tending. The social firmament is overcast; man everywhere trembles with a strange, unwonted restlessness; all things are full of labour—man cannot utter it; the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing. Greed grasps, sensuality indulges, passion rages, poverty growls, wealth is supremely indifferent, the material has mounted the throne, and scepticism crowns it. Natural right audaciously questions hoary authority; old faiths are tumbled down in the scrimmage with the new; drunkenness staggers through the street to perdition; gambling, with gourmand voracity, swallows up morality and men too; profligacy does not pay; everything is made to look and lie and not to be; selfishness has taken into pay the myriad imps of hell; truth has fallen in the street; equity cannot enter—yea, truth faileth, and he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.

With such elements entering into the composition of our State—and there is no denying that to a large extent they do—is it a wonder that it presents a turbid aspect—that the threatening attitude of things disturbs the balance of our minds unfits us for a right interpretation of the actual, and forces from our weak faith the cry of "rocks ahead!" True it is, we have to do with what is but as those who have faith in God, we shall best do that, as we address ourselves to it, in the light of issues to which His word is pledged, and prosecute our conflict with opposing forces in a direct line to their accomplishment.

We are accustomed, I suppose, to cast our eyes over the face of society and observe the features that characterise it, and exercise our wisdom upon the causes of their development; but few are they whose mental culture and habit qualify them to take up the thread of human history at some remote period, and follow it through past ages of change and revolution, with a clear philosophic perception of the principles most powerfully active in the formation of society, until it has reached its present stage of moral stratification; but those who, with a firm intelligent Christian faith, have done so are the freest from alarm and the fullest of hope in regard to those phenomena most portentous to others.

They tell us that the field for a fair and stand-up fight between the forces of truth and error, good and evil, is cleared, as it never was before, from elements that mystified the prime matter of dispute in skirmishes over side-issues, that mingled friends and foes; that the lines of parties are more distinctly and sharply drawn, and the question at stake more comprehensible and easier of handling, and hence that we have a vantage ground never before possessed for prosecuting our Christian and beneficent operations with the inspiring hope of great and glorious results.

Be that as it may, and as it relates to the condition of moral and religious life in the old world, we in this new world are happily free from the swathing-bands of authority and protection which have enfeebled its pulses and crippled its expansion there; free, I mean, as far as our sympathy with the right, the true, the good will help us to be. The conditions to work out a free religion in a free State are ours. The human in humanity, forced by a revolutionary spirit in old countries to the fore-front of modern controversy, is here at home with every facility at hand to work out a glorious destiny for the future. The question that presses for an answer is, Where is to be found the genius, the wisdom, the power, the spirit to conduct and carry to a blessed issue the fermentary process going on? As far as circumstances go, our position is pleasant, but morally the water is naught and the ground barren—where is the healing salt to cast into the springs of life? There is death in the pot, where is the antidote—the corrective meal? We look around and dot up the means employed to remedy abounding evils, and find them many; we study their character, and find them heterogeneous, good, bad and indifferent, admirably adapted to neutralize each other and produce a result of little or nothing towards the desideratum for which we profess to pine. Oh what is it we want to determine the set of our social life here to that which is truly great and good? To me we seem to have arrived at a stage of our development when the application of some lever-force is indispensable to lift us up to a higher plane of progress—there is an aching void for it, a consciousness generally diffused that we have not got the right thing or are using it in a wrong way; that we have to break away from old faiths with a martyr-like sacrifice; that the imported fashions of ancient times and foreign climes crib and cramp as a strait-waist of the best play of our sympathies and powers, and had better—if we would be the men the age demands, the Christians Christ wants—be laid as deresolutely reverently if you will, in tradition's cabinet of curiosities for the study and merriment, perhaps, of archæologists of the future.

Yes, here is society in its various grades choosing shadows—hieing hither and thither with the cry that springs, as of old, from the deep ineradicable greed of the heart, "Who will show us any good?" society in a formative state, like a fluid which is about to crystallize, and needs only that some crystal be inserted to determine the form and dimensions of those into which the mass shall shoot, and where is the crystal that shall have this effect? I hear you reply, Christ you say, and Christ it is—Christ as he is projected on the canvas of the Gospels, not as he is pictured in the poor miserable daubs of the Churches. Not Christ plus this or that, to which he suffers a minus in every such plus, Christ only, and, in speaking of Him, I quote the language of one who, though recently dead, still speaks in the book which embalms His memory, "I mean no new Christ developed out of the rich experience of mankind, and taught by time, and made wealthy by the harvest of years, a man of ampler sympathies and nobler stature than Jesus of Nazareth. I mean no old dead Christ, embalmed by the art of ages as a mummy god, and awaiting mankind by ghostly messages from a coffin. I mean no restored Christ—no structure built out of biographic rubble, of style and finish to suit latter-day taste; no freshened canvas on which the features of an ancient likeness may be deciphered; no palimpsest, treated by critical acids, and revealing secrets that had been rubbed and written out. It is of the spiritual ever-living Christ that I speak, that once took shape in flesh, and that takes shape again in every deed of good, and is the life of truth and virtue throughout the Church and the world." Of Him I speak who ever lives because He is life. Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. It is then Christ as a light-bearing, truth-speaking, life-giving spirit we need—Christ in the fulness of his authority and power welcomed in our midst with His manifold appliancy to every evil that disturbs and enfeebles. And is it strange? Would it not be stranger if it were not so?—that He who offers himself as the Physician of our sin-stricken race should comprehend in Himself and communicate with Himself the whole cure of its disorders?

Let us then look at some of the broad-marked phases of our religious life and see if Christ is not wanted.

Here is the one Church of the Living God on earth, instead of being, as Christ's vesture was, of one piece woven throughout divided into many sections each of which, with arrogant claim, for each the reasons for its separate existence into a prominence, and holds and works them in a spirit that genders strife, impairs efficiency, mars beauty, and lays the unity of our saving faith under suspicion. This thing, which cannot be denied, has come to be acknowledged and deplored as an evil, and the Christian instincts and yearnings of the age demand its removal. The remedy proposed, and fitfully, feebly, awkwardly exhibited, is Christian union. As far as it goes, and as a means to an end most desirable, I advocate it. Now this Union does not demand at once, whatever it may do remotely, that we, as Denominations, surrender our peculiarities, but that we assign them their proper place, and keep them there—lower our colours, not absolutely resign them—dethrone our distinctions, not drive them away—though I cannot and would not hide from myself the each lasting prospect that in doing this we shall be in the far highway to realize their extinction as Denominational badges; and instead of our allowing celerity of progress to be retarded, and the joy of such an anticipation to be reduced by the thought that such a result will involve the burial of our fondlings, we should take from it inspiration, and catch and sing even now the song of its consummation—"O Lord our God, other Lords have had dominion over us, but by Thee only will we make mention of Thy name;—they are dead, they shall not live;—they are deceased, they shall not rise; for therefore hast Thou visited and destroyed them, and made all their memory to perish." But noticing the antagonism in which an overweening regard to our Denominational distinctions places us—and we allow no abatement of the evil to the boasted rivalry of sect, which is its offspring, for it is too questionable in motive to be suggested as a countervailing advantage—we ask, are we wrong in speaking of Christian union as a present remedy to our divided state. Why, what is it? Simply walking together as far as we have attained—absorption of the evil deplored—overcoming it by good—destroying it by bringing it into an element in which it can no more live than fish out of water, or fire in it. For what is required of us here? To act out what we are to impart—common honesty and uncommon honour to the profession we make—being brethren, to love and live as such—being of one body and one spirit—having one hope, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, that we keep this truth distinct and glowing in the charities of our intercourse,—that the spiritual Jerusalem may become what the material one was, compact together—and by the very instrumentality that made her so—the ingenuity and ingenuousness of love. Do we then in such union include amalgamation of Churches? Alas! the divisive policy of the Devil has got itself recognized in the bigotry of Christian man, in so many and such deftly complicated secular and anti-Christian forms, interwoven for their support with such jesuitical casuistry, that we must defer that point—the supreme fulfilment of Christ's intercessory prayer—a reflex on earth of heaven's social state—to the time when the Church shall no longer grovel and groan under self-imposed disabilities, but shall awake, and put on her strength—shake herself from the dust—loose herself from the bands of her neck, and, in the assertion of her freedom and clear atmosphere of her spiritual vision, shall see Jesus only, and shall worship and adore Him as all in all. But still we do involve in union even now the demand—and is it too much? Oh can it be less?—that there should be intercommunion of Churches—that there, at the cross of Christ, where God's ways with us acquire harmony, ours should, too, with one another—that from the celebration of that event, to which all are alike indebted, none should be debarred—that before the memorials of His dying love we should lose the memory of our differences and seal the reality of our union, and, thence departing with the mind of Christ, that we, as He and His Father are, should be one. And does it not further involve in the field of action economy of our hallowed resources—a wise disposition of our forces—the ready welcome of Christian, though not Denominational aid—and then the question in reference to our movements will be—not have we a cause there—but has our Master, and have we consequently any business there except in the service of an ism? Will our presence on a balance of pros and cons., help or impede—promote or perplex the work already going on? And on the other hand, will the coming of another, the same in spirit and aim, not in form or mode of operation, furnish means I have not, supply wants I cannot?

And, oh, what an amount of money, means, men, character, comfort, of all that enters into the efficiency and blessedness of Christian work would have been saved in the past, and would be now, with these the preliminary questions to every move.

What we want is a union whose basis is laid not in that which is adventitious, but common to all; and then all finding it, and steadily and Christianly adhering to it, confidence would be inspired, and its exercise would be equal, easy, natural. And where shall this be found but in our cordial, not complimentary, recognition of one another as brethren in Christ; saved by Him and sanctified for His service, there is in this not only the bond, but the means of union, for what channel is so fitted for the interchange of kind affections as this? Ties, interests, sympathies, affinities of other kinds may exist to bind and blend heart with heart, but there is no such conductor of the renewed soul's influences as this—every link of the chain is of heavenly temper, and if our hearts are so too, by no medium shall we so readily and forcibly transmit our feelings. Such a basis is simple, but yet solid—definite but still ample—exclusive of things, and therefore comprehensive of persons—durable because divine. All in Christ can meet on it, and adhering to it all agree, and with a oneness in what we receive from Christ—a oneness in what we become by it—a oneness in what we have to do with it and a oneness in the principles which involve our loyalty to Christ shall we give occasion by our differences for the inquiry, "Is Christ divided?" and for the stinging irony of the world, "See how these Christians love one another." With the cry pealing in our ears for bread, the bread of life, the Christ, the only food we can legitimately give, shall we, faithless to our trust, thrust forward the stone of sectarian contention? Unmindful of the Apostolic brand it has received, shall we imitate the bad example of the Corinthians, drown Christ in the clamour of our shibboleths? Oh, shall we in the conflict of our unworthy differences lose consolation in Christ, comfort of love, fellowship of the Spirit, bowels and mercies? Can we afford all that? Afford it I mean in view of the tremendous interests at stake. Have we not to face the world in its organised wickedness, in its array of infidelity and indifference, and can we with such a sight at home? Does not conscience make cowards of us all? Where is aggregate aggression? Divide and conquer is the policy of our great foe; and shall we see in our standards all but the one he fears, and by a skilful use of his tactics turn us against ourselves and make us the instruments of his work? And oh, what a scene for a godless world to gaze on! As we move to and fro amongst the dying, does it seem to them, and, on reflection, to ourselves, that we have their cure, are charged to apply it, and bid them live? Do they by our sectarian pleadings become convinced that it is their cure, and that we are sincere? Do they not rather fear, it is to doubtful disputations we would cajole them?

Brethren, Ministers, and Delegates,—We, as a section of the Church, are happily conditioned as no others are for holding out the right hand of fellowship to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ; the door of the Church with us, to adopt the language of Robert Hall, is as wide as the door of Heaven. We do not base the necessity of our Denominational existence on an ism, unstable as water, but on the rock, Christ. We do not, with blast of trumpet, summon our forces to aggressive action in the service of a ritual observance—to do so would hurt ourselves, and hurt Christ. Brethren in the ministry, let Paul's determination be ours, not to know anything in the prosecution of our work save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified—then shall we excel to the edifying of the Church. Such was the devotion of that apostle to his object, that it could not be concealed. He compels you to look to the end he is pursuing, not at him. This rises, and is magnified till it fills the mental vision, and you know not, and care not, by whose instrumentality the image is presented. It seems not to be Paul, but the judgment, which makes Felix tremble; not Paul, but his reasoning, which almost persuades King Agrippa; not Paul, but the truth he declared, which made the Jews cry out and cast off their clothes, and throw dust into the air. His concern was for others, and he was willing to impart to them not the Gospel of God only, but, in doing it, his own life also. That is the passion for Christ we want, a passion that pulsates through our whole being filling it with the life of Christ, and flowing from the tongue in all the force of an inspired and persuasive eloquence, that men will not be able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which we speak.

It is reported that those who heard Lord Chatham concluded that what he said was infinitely finer than it was, or than words could be. This was with reason, regarded as one of the most marvellous attributes of his oratory. Now, what was it? It was nothing more than the hearer's sympathy with the moral qualities of the speaker. The uncommon strength of his patriotism, his deep veneration of the laws, his high admiration of the constitution of his country, the indignation that burnt in his bosom against injustice and oppression and all the dishonourable arts of peculation, and of a narrow time-serving policy, these were the charm of his oratory. It was the transfusion by sympathy into the breasts of his auditors of his own overwhelming feelings that transported them out of themselves, and made them feel that there resided in him a power of speech more than human. It was not the words he spoke but the spirit in which he spoke them that produced the effect. His sentences only served the purpose of conductors, along which ran the lightning of his passion, piercing and setting their bosoms on fire. So, brethren, let it be the genuine inspiration of our subject—Christ crucified—a passion begotten in us by His passion for us not merely excited animal feeling, the effervescence of a violent temperament, much less the counterfeit animation assumed for the sake of popularity. Let it be *this* that breathes through our pulpit utterances, and, morally made as man is, it will meet with a response and produce an effect in our sphere on a principle harmonising with that which gave all his thunder to the Demosthenes of the British senate. We must preach to our people not ourselves, nor anything that smacks of self, but Christ—the Christ living in us, and ourselves their servants for Christ's sake.

And now from the Church with its ministers in the weakness of its fragmented condition from the want of Christ turn to the sphere of its action in the world, and you see that society wants for the cure of its maladies just what the Church is incapacitated to give with impressive power. On every hand you hear the taunting remonstrance of her approaches—"Physician, heal thyself." Seldom, if ever perhaps, in the Christian age of history has infidelity been so prevalent and defiant in its attitude as now—in its various forms it is working busily in our midst patronising and encouraging the indifference to religion which is so natural to the human heart, and in these days is so widely and fearfully diffused. Philosophic and scientific sceptics are authorities with the multitude who are living without God in the world. They have not, with few exceptions, read and studied their books, but they have learned somehow their conclusions, and finding them fall in so exactly with their carnal desires have adopted them for their creed. And what is this but a scepticism of the heart and life which looks for support, countenance, and respectability to a scepticism more learned and aristocratic? a scepticism that springs from the same source as itself; a scepticism which no argument can meet, and none but Christ can conquer; Christ as He is incarnated and bodied forth in a united and highly spiritualised Church, but

"Science, be it remembered, divorced from the great underlying ideas and principles of the Christian scheme, either fully developed or in embryo, no matter what may be its pretensions, is science falsely so called. It cannot go to the bottom of any question; it cannot impart to society either its needed momentum or guidance. Christianity furnishes the only true knowledge, the only true wisdom. It alone can clear the tangled web of human speculation solve our mysteries, and supply an assured resting place for our spirits."

John Stuart Mill, roaming with his stern skilled logic over the field of Nature, can only excogitate from its phenomena a probable Deity, and He, not the Creator of the two great elements into which He resolves the universe—matter and force—the passive and active elements, but only the Author of the cosmos or order in Nature without power to alter the properties of those elements which He found apparently awaiting His constructive skill and contrivance; and then he goes on to exhibit this low-class Deity working up these stubborn intractable materials into the forms and collocations we see, as well as he could in the circumstances—the limiting conditions to which He was subject, and producing a world, in which are disorders so many and so great as to throw utter discredit on the idea of His possessing anything like infinite power, wisdom, and benevolence. And can we wonder that his logic, spurning the light of revelation—confining its exercise to the world as it is, and accepting only the verdict which it extorts, as determinate of the sort of Deity it presents, should assert, "It is impossible that any one who habitually thinks, and who is unable to blunt his inquiring intellect by sophistry, should be able, without misgiving, to go on ascribing absolute perfection to the Author and Ruler of so clumsily made and capriciously governed a creation as this planet and the life of its inhabitants." "The worshippers of such a being must learn to think blind partiality, atrocious cruelty, and reckless injustice, not blemishes in an object of worship since all these abound to excess in the commonest phenomena of nature." Why, such sceptics as Mill ask, Why any misery at all in a world created and managed by a Being of boundless benevolence and power? If such a Being exists, he is a monster, and it is better to vote him out of being. Thus the fool says in his heart, There is no God.

Now on these disorders in Nature, Christianity looks down with entire composure from a lofty height. The solution is simply this, that the world was left imperfect in anticipation of its moral history. It was preconfigured to its career of sin. The drama required a fitting theatre. Sin needed its shadows and echoes in an eclipsed and discordant economy.

To read the present system of things without the recognition of sin as sin in it, as Mill does, forming the reason of what it is, and furnishing an appropriate sphere for the action of redeeming love, in order to the highest, fullest, most absolute manifestation of God, is to read it without the interpreting key. This is the vice of natural philosophy and of all the scepticism that flings the Bible overboard. Our Christian philosophy of nature is, that all things were made for Christ—that connection of all things with Him is not simply an important idea in the nature of things, but the essential idea—the very foundation of all things created—the reason why created things are what they are. The knowledge and acknowledgment of this truth is the first step in the path of true wisdom. Here man first learns what he will never in this life nor in eternity have occasion to unlearn. From this centre all rays of knowledge emanate, and to this all true knowledge leads. Here, if anywhere, must human wisdom and divine meet and harmonize.

But is there not apology for the pronounced and negative atheism of the day in the grotesque portraiture which scholastic theology and the attitude of the sects, with their medley of creeds, present? It is not the fact that they will not permit Christ, whose right and reason of existence it is, to explain God, only as they explain Christ? and does not the criticism of a sensuous science in the avowal of its disbelief and the reason it assigns spoil with its brush the unreal picture they have drawn and worship? and is not the rough handling which the criticism employs needed to force a revolution and reformation in the current beliefs that have been stereotyped for ages, and which the Church shows no disposition to revise? Is not Providence employing a foreign and hostile power to do what she ought, but will not? Henry Ward Beecher says:—"This disintegration of faith, and this formulated unbelief or disbelief, constitute a great fault in the individuals holding them. It is a great misfortune and a great mischief that there should be infidelity and that there should be atheism in the world, and in so far as the individuals themselves are concerned who stand on that ground it is a matter for commiseration and regret; but, looking upon it in regard to its effect upon the general progress of right thinking among men, this infidelity is the medicine of the world. It is not good to take, but it is necessary to be taken, for the impositions and ingenuities of men—the accumulations of rites and ceremonies, the misplacements of authority, the doctrines of organised Churches, the assumptions of ministers, ecclesiastical machinery in its varied forms—these things, which men will not let go, are absolutely clogging up the wheels of the world, and we shall not cleanse them but by some great sweeping inundation.

"The tendency of the sects is to resist the incursion of unbelief by strengthening their old mediæval theology. The want of deference to the Church, and of reverence for religion, they are seeking to remedy by fortifying the authority of the Church, and by attempting to operate upon the credulity of men. So all those endless quarrelsome distinctions which separate one sect from another are held with growing tenacity.

"Now you cannot very well reform these things by reason. There seems to be no force developing within the sects that will free them from sectarian clamps, make them larger and purer, and dispossess them of their idols, and the various fungoid growths that are upon them; and, although the method is wasteful, and the waste piteous, yet the scepticism of this generation shall put Christianity in the next on a much higher plane, clothe it with fresh beauty, and give it power on the consciences of mankind. It is a medicine; and though it is piteous, that it should be needed, it is better to take it, than to go without it.

"I do not, therefore, look upon this scientific incursion, as some men do, with any such alarm. If there is no God, it will do no harm to know it; and if there is a God, men are not going to extinguish him, by turning any of their alembics, or anything else over him. What we think of the sun, the sun does not care about. It is what it is—and God is, or He is not—either way it is better we should know. Therefore whatever may come of the embattled effort of educated, thoughtful men, let it come. It will not alter substance, fact, reality; but on the way to the confirmation of fact, substances, and reality, it may cleanse the world of ten thousand harmful or useless things."

"Many a man sits before me who is better to-day because he has had a bilious fever, and because he was cleansed by the remedies which he was obliged to take, and I think when you look at the list of victuals which the Church has eaten for the last thousand and a half years, you will all agree that a little purgation would not do it any harm."

It is no ogre conjured up by feeble and fearful brains, but a grim reality that a spirit of multiform religious error is moving among the masses, threatening the very foundations of our Christian faith—a spirit whose possession of the mind of our youth cannot be anticipated and prevented by the magic of a complete bound Bible in the school, nor exorcised by the incantations of the traditional superstitions that encrust, and deny, and contradict the true Christ, from those of riper years. It is well that it attracts attention in quarters that in a large measure are chargeable with the existence of the evil. "On the 24th of last July there was held at Lambeth Palace, London, a meeting convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury between six Bishops of the Church of England with him at their head, and a large number of Nonconformist ministers of various denominations, to confer respecting the alleged progress of irreligious thought at the present time. The tone and feeling of the meeting we are told was hopeful, and many who had large experience of the state of religion throughout the kingdom testified to the real growth of vital Christianity, notwithstanding the activity of its modern assailants."

About the existence there, and here, of the evil contemplated, there can be no question. It is too patent to be denied. One of the most marked features of the present age is, according to Mr. Gladstone, a revived paganism. Leaving out the old mythological nomenclature and ideal embodiments as objects of worship, are there not under a gossamer covering of Christianity, the essential elements of paganism prevalent among all classes? Is there not the surrender of well nigh man's whole being to the pursuit and enjoyment of what is simply materialistic, earthly, and sensual? Do not men seem disposed in their opinions and habits to go back to old Pagan times? No doubt this deplorable moral state of society is attributable to a variety of co-operating causes, but among these is the one more active and fruitful than the hierarchy of which the prelates at that conference form a part? Did those Lord Bishops, those Right Reverend Fathers in God, invested in a costume of surroundings so closely allied in immediate ancestry with Rome and more remotely with paganism, and altogether so worldly—did they in brooding over the progress of irreligious thought, recognise features that identified it in a large degree as their progeny? Would such a book have been written—would it have entered into a man's heart and head to write it—could it have been, without the materials for its composition abundantly supplied in the policy and position of the Church of England. I say would and could such a book have been produced as "Modern Christianity, a civilised Heathenism"?

It is the exaltation of the simply human, the exhibition of worldly wealth, grandeur, and style, the usurpation of power and authority, the pretensions that clash with individual rights, the callousness to social wrongs, the persistent opposition to progress except in a way that leads from the fryingpan into the fire, the tyranny that is born of strong conviction, the blazing zeal that is inflamed by Christless emulation of dogma and vested interests, the hypocritical patronage of what their creed and conduct flatly deny—it is these things which conspicuously stand out in the large and elaborate ecclesiastical organizations of the day, that stimulate the progress of irreligious thought, multiply the votaries of scepticism, and, regarded by them as shams, provoke abandonment to material pursuits and devotion, in the way of relief from their pressure to sensual enjoyment as the chief business and happiness of life. And is it a matter for wonder when men have before their eyes such a travesty of the gospel, such an outrage so contradiction to the simplicity of Christ's manifestation and teaching? Why have we not had among us recently gentlemen from a great distance—Bishops and others playing as Dr. Barry says at Synod? Have they not rendered themselves ridiculous to men who think and are observant by occupying their time and faculties about shadows—in abortive attempts to make something out of nothing to construct ecclesiastical connections legally impossible rather than cement spiritual relations; true to their traditional policy which has wrought more mischief and wrong in the world than the good otherwise achieved, have they not been trying to spin out of their fertile brains a web of laws and regulations for their Church in the higher realm of its government which they must ever lack power to enforce, and which only the veriest credulity and superstition would accept? Have we not a notable illustration of the mountain in labour bringing forth a mouse? Has not the Great Head of the Church, Christ, been ignored? Has not his statute book been left out of view whilst the infamous Charles' Act of Uniformity has been ignorantly or credulously pleaded in bar of a reasonable demand? Oh, men organise and organise till a consciousness of individuality, a sense of personal responsibility is crushed out, and connection with some pretentious organization is regarded as a passport to heaven.

Do we not want Christ divested of these human trappings—the simple, straightforward, sublime, loving Christ to dissipate the illusions, the vain show, in which even His professing people walk? Never till Jesus only with undisputed, unimpaired authority is allowed to reign within His own realm—the souls He has redeemed with His blood—never till we take the law from His lips, and practically recognise in His earthly life the pattern of a subject of His kingdom—never till then can the world be roused from its sensual slumbrousness, and saved from sliding down into an abyss of virtual atheism.

It is the presentment of the true Christ that is needed for union among Christians, and for their endowment with an all-conquering power of attraction and aggression. Men are proof against anything but Christ. In Him are all the forces of a marvellous and divine revolution ready for action when the Church, *en rapport* with him, is ready to receive them for the mission to which she is committed. He only can give power against the unclean spirits that are making earth the shambles of human souls.

There is avarice robbing God and man, grasping for self and grinding others, as if life in all that makes it worth having consists in the abundance amassed, and the loudest laugh of hell, the pride of dying rich, were the highest object of ambition. There is over head and ears absorption in business, ignoring the claims of the soul, pleading the sharpness of competition as an apology, demanding short services on the Sabbath for jaded nature, and objecting to any that task thought and trouble conscience. There is sensual pleasure drugging into the insouciance of spiritual torpor. There is passion for play converting some into suicides, and many into villains. There is the love of the theatre withering fineness of feeling and sense of shame. There is drink, with its dehumanizing, brutalizing action, desolating fairest homes, and dooming high promise to ignominious failure. There is apathy, born of worldliness and the evil spirit of unbelief, manifesting itself in stagnation in our Churches, remissness of zeal, absence from the means of grace, paucity of conversions, dislike and refusal of intimate religious association on the part of the young. There is pride flaunting itself in fashions of dress, not only fantastic and ridiculous, but absolutely indelicate. There is—but why go on cataloguing the items of practical ungodliness that abound—the unclean spirits that run riot in our midst, in addition to the sacerdotalism, the ritualism, the hoary paganized Christianity working with all deceivableness of unrighteousness that prevail within the precincts of what is termed Church life; in a word, there is most formidable force and defiant form, all that the apostle sums up in his triple category—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life.

To meet and master this manifold yet massive evil, we have to exhibit the Christ, and the Christ only, as Scripture in every way, proclaims him, from beginning to end—as the faithful Church of all ages, not merely confesses, but adores Him—as Christian experience, even in our own day, knows him, and continually recognizes Him, and ever and again gives this testimony, "Another I know not, and with one less than He I cannot be satisfied"—the Christ, as, a thousand times disowned and rejected, He presents himself ever and afresh to every age, to every race, to every heart, with the glad tidings, not of enlightenment, progress, perfection (all this afterwards), but now, first of all, of redemption—the Christ crucified. His force lies in his death; He is developed as the fountain of all the regenerative powers of life by death; all the infinitive love of God was crushed into, concentrated in, His death; His cross is the culmination and crown of His earthly career; He fainted under its weight as He bore it to Golgotha; by a marvellous transfigurement, He wields it now as the sceptre of his reign. Yes; and, if we would be fitted for the work He has given us to do, we must be dead with Christ, crucified with Him, crucified to the world and the world to us. Then, made conformable to his death, we shall be capacitated for the development through us of the redemptive and regenerative forces that inhere in him; then, in the domain of philosophy, in the field of theology, in every circle of personal and social life, Christ will be with us supreme, all and in all.

It is to the morale of the Church, conspicuously exhibiting Christ, that we have to look under God's spirit for success in the enterprise against the world in its various forms of indifference and infidelity. No appliance of ingenious schemes, attractive means, and pretentious organizations can compensate for demoralization in the army of the cross. With a gospel that contains what men everywhere, and however conditioned, need, and feel they do—that addresses them in tones and truths to which the chords of their nature must vibrate—that gives out the evidence of its divinity the moment it comes into contact with humanity—the Church has only to surrender herself as the active organ of its diffusion, whilst she offers herself in all the winningness of a Christ-like life as the prime exemplification of its beneficent spiritual effect, to gain for it large acceptance among men.

Thus individually disposed we shall be prepared to treat the prejudices, objections, cavils of men, as Philip did those of Nathaniel, waive reply, and say with all the enforcement of personal moral persuasiveness, "Come and see"—taste and try—take the salvation which is offered, and it will give the evidence required; we ourselves are testimony to the fact. The method is merciful as the boon, it leaves unbelief without the shadow of an excuse, and damnation without a mitigating circumstance. And oh! brethren, with such a charge as devolves on us—such high relations as we sustain—such momentous destinies as we affect, what manner of persons ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness. We want what was so excellently urged upon us last night—spiritual power to execute our mission, power from Him who has left us the promise "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son." From his fullness, always accessible, we must fill ourselves by earnest believing persevering prayer, and then shall we go forth furnished for every good word and work, framing our arguments for Christ from His life in us. "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might; put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day; and having done all, to stand. Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; above all, taking the shield of faith wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked, and take the helmet of salvation and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God—praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit." Do this, and you will be equipped for victory, you will be a savour of Christ—

"When one who holds communion with the skies
Has filled his urn where the pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner things,
'Tis even as if an angel shook his wings.
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
And tells us whence his treasure is supplied."

On the motion of the Rev. M. Williams a vote of thanks to the Rev. W. Slatyer for his able and instructive address was unanimously accorded.

On Wednesday morning, at the invitation of the Hon. John Fairfax, the ministers and delegates were entertained at breakfast in the school-room. Between eighty and ninety gentlemen sat down to the tables, the Hon. John Fairfax presiding. Among the guests were deputations from Churches other than the Congregational Church, as follows:—Presbyterian—Rev. J. Cameron, M.A., Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, from Richmond, and Mr. Joseph Paxton; Wesleyan—Rev. Jabez B. Waterhouse, President of the Wesleyan Conference, from Parramatta, Rev. T. Wilkinson, ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, from Ashfield, and Rev. W. Curnow, from Forest Lodge, Glebe. Baptist—Rev. D. Fenwick, Chairman of the Baptist Union, from Newtown, Rev. F. Hibberd, secretary of the Baptist Union, from Woolloomooloo, and Rev. A. Burdett, treasurer of the Baptist Union.

After breakfast,

The Chairman expressed the gratification he felt at seeing so many present, and before calling upon the Rev. W. Slatyer to take the chair as President for the Congregational Union for this year, drew attention to the circumstance that there were around the table deputations from three other denominations, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians, and the Baptists. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. Slatyer having taken the chair, the 221st hymn, commencing "Lo, what an entertaining sight are brethren that agree," was sung, and the Rev. Mr. Fraser engaged in prayer.

The Chairman said that the Union was now about to receive the brethren who had been introduced to it, and who wished to offer their salutations. He did not recollect having been present on a deputation of the kind; but the Union had to receive in gratitude these brethren who represented kindred denominations, to rejoice in their presence, and to cherish the kindly salutations they brought. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. Cameron (Presbyterian) was received with much applause. He said that the Presbyterian General Assembly at their last meeting had appointed the Moderator, the ex-Moderator, and Mr. Joseph Paxton to represent the Presbyterians at the annual meeting of the Congregational Union; and to convey to the Union their fraternal salutations. This was undoubtedly a step in the right direction. (Applause.) It was one that he had advocated, and personally it gave him great pleasure indeed to be with the members of the Congregational Union that morning, and to assure them of the interest felt in them by the Presbyterians, and of their goodwill towards them. (Applause.) The Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon would gladly have been there, but he had gone to the other side of the world, and had not yet returned. The honour of originating this movement of sending deputations from one Church to another belonged to the Congregational Union. (Loud applause.) Its object, as he understood it, was to promote more intimate fellowship and union among those who at heart were essentially one. (Applause.) That the great Protestant body should have become broken up into sections was unquestionably a serious evil—(hear, hear)—but while in many respects that could not but be regarded as a great calamity, it was not very difficult to see that certain very important benefits had resulted from the divisions, that a certain measure of good had come out of this evil. It was in itself good to see that certain very important principles had by this arrangement been kept more fully and effectively before the view of the Christian world than otherwise would have been the case. In the time of the Reformation while the new life which sprang up in the 16th century was in all countries the same, it assumed a kind of special character in each. Each country had its own peculiar treasure, its peculiar truth and principle put under its care. Different denominations had each some important truth or principle committed to its special guardianship and care, and by this division of labour, so to speak, the truth in its fidelity was better guarded and kept. The different denominations of Protestant Christendom had been reduced to three main heads: the Anglican, the Presbyterian, and the Congregational. Of course he was not forgetting the Baptists and the Wesleyans, but in point of church organization at least while the Congregationalists might fairly claim the Baptists, the Presbyterians might just as fairly claim the Methodists. (Laughter.) Each then of these main denominations had its own special standpoint, its own characteristic excellence, its own distinctive principles. While the Anglican held on chiefly by the past, trying to conserve what was good in that, the Congregationalist lived rather in the present, moulding and being moulded by that; but the Presbyterian kept his eye over the past and upon the present. (Laughter.) Among the Congregationalists the main idea was a congregation, and the development of spiritual life and activity among the members of the congregation, of enjoyment together, a sacred fellowship, light and love, and in those respects they might fairly claim to stand forth a model to all. In Presbyterianism there lay a concentrated action, in which respect Presbyterians might fairly claim to stand out as a model deliberative and representative government which the different Churches might well study. Thus it would be seen that each of the main divisions of Protestantism had its own characteristic excellence, its own special element of strength in respect of which it might prove at once a pattern and incitement to the others. And surely it was not wisdom for any Church to shut its eyes to the good which might be possessed and exhibited by other Churches around. Nothing so much militated against progress, whether in the case of the individual Christian or in the case of a Christian body, than the imagination that they had already attained perfection. Though conscious of our many imperfections, and the much we had yet to learn and borrow from each other, if we kept our eyes upon each other, studying each other's work and method, there would be ground for considering that we were not only each making good progress, but that we were all progressing together in the right direction. While it was true that the divisions of the Protestant body produced certain advantages, it was not to be forgotten that very serious evils followed from them. These divisions were not only a reproach, but also a source of weakness. Like a fire whose embers were scattered, the glow might speedily subside, and a danger exist of its being extinguished altogether. Small Churches were a great evil. There could be no doubt that it was the duty of all of us to endeavour to come nearer to each other. The time for actual combination might not yet have come, but it was not to be forgotten that, as there might be unity without uniformity, so there might be unity without incorporation. (Applause.) Christian Churches might have happy and fruitful fellowship with each other, just as one Christian man might have with his brother Christian. Christian Churches might be confederate without being amalgamated. There might be much working together in harmony for high ends, while each maintained its own distinct organization. Apart altogether from actual incorporation, there might be amongst us much of more intimate fellowship, more sympathetic and abundant co-operation. (Applause.) There might be mutual counsel and united effort in regard to many questions affecting the political, social, and moral well-being of the people of this land. (Applause.) In regard, for instance, to the training for the ministry, it seemed to him a common machinery might be used. (Applause.) In the planting of Churches care might be taken not to cross each other's path. (Hear, hear.) Then there might be a more frequent interchange of pulpits. (Applause.) These and such like things would naturally tend to bring us more into a condition in which ultimate incorporation might become practicable and speedy. Towards that goal it was the duty of all of us to push forward. Gladstone, in mapping out the world of religious thought, classed us altogether under the one category, and if in his view there was so much in common among us that we might all justly be brought under one head, surely we might regard it as conveying a hint to us that as we are essentially and at heart one, we should be diligently striving to exhibit to the view of the unbelieving world a more manifest and more feasible union. (Applause.) The one infallible Church with a great sentiment for the supernatural (laughter), looked down upon us with feelings of pity and scorn, and our big Protestant sister did not see the wisdom of owning us. All the more should we strive to own each other, to love and cherish each other in the work for the glory of God. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. Paxton spoke of the power of sympathy, and expressed the pleasure he felt at being present as one of the deputation from the Presbyterian Church to the Congregational Union.

The Rev. J. B. Waterhouse (Wesleyan) said that in the pleasure he felt at forming one of the deputation from the Wesleyan Conference to the yearly gathering of the Congregational Union, he could not lose sight of the fact that it was owing to the action taken at the last annual meeting of the Union that the system of sending deputations from one Church to another had been so auspiciously inaugurated. It was highly gratifying to the Wesleyan Conference to find on the part of the Congregational Union so strong a desire for an open manifestation of Christian brotherhood, and reciprocating those feelings, a letter was sent inviting deputations from the Congregational Church and other Churches to attend the morning sessions of the Conference. That request was promptly responded to by the representatives of the Congregational Union, and it was hoped that a deputation would be appointed to the Conference that assembled next January, when it was most likely that, for the first time in Wesleyan Methodism, the Conference would be composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen. (Loud applause.) Upon the peculiar polity of the Wesleyan Church it would be out of place for him to enlarge when addressing the members of the Congregational Union, and he would content himself with saying that this alteration in the Wesleyan Church economy would not lead to any alteration in the plan of the Congregational Union sending some of its number to the Wesleyan Conference with a friendly salutation. The growing desire for practical manifestations of Christian Union was to him a most gladdening sign. To find Churches though separated by slight differences in doctrine and discipline, drawing closer to each other, and giving an illustration of true Christian brotherhood, would for ever be held as an omen for good. Let the love of Christ be supreme, and it would constitute a never-failing bond of union and there need be no fear of antagonism or unkindly feeling while engaged in evangelical enterprises. Christendom seemed to him something similar to the sidereal system, the different denominations like the planets moving in different orbits and with different degrees of velocity, but all being parts of one great whole and travelling around one common glorious centre. He had much pleasure in conveying to the Congregational Union the fraternal greetings of the New South Wales Wesleyan Conference. (Applause.)

The Rev. S. Wilkinson (Wesleyan) said it afforded him great pleasure to meet so many of the brethren on that occasion, and to observe the advance which the Congregational Church had made since the time when he first came to this land. He hoped that the present meeting would be the precursor of other meetings of the kind, and that the day was not far distant when they would have with them representatives from the older sister Church also.

The Rev. D. Fenwick (Baptist) said he felt much pleasure at being present and sympathy for the Congregational Union. Whatever divergences might exist between them as denominations, they all felt brotherly love towards one another, and on behalf of the Baptists of New South Wales, he presented his fraternal greetings on the occasion of this annual gathering. They all could truly say they loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, and so far as the great fundamental truths of the Christian faith were concerned, they could heartily wish God speed to every evangelical denomination in the country. No one was justified in designating anyone a bigot because he was loyal to his principles and devoted to their propagation. The Baptists honoured the Congregationalists for their devotion and earnestness, and they had this morning a representation of the success which had attended them in New South Wales. If God did not bless the Baptists, he would bless the Congregationalists. He could pray that God might bless also the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans if He did not see fit to bless the Baptists, and he should rejoice to see the work of God going on in the country. The various denominations of the Protestant Church were not divided upon the great essentials of salvation, they presented a glorious unity to the world, and that unity was becoming more consolidated every year. (Applause.)

The Rev. F. Hibberd (Baptist) said there were so many things in which they were all united, and so few in which they differed that they would be of all men most miserable if they were destitute of Christian affection towards those who had been so singularly blessed by God in fighting the battles of Christian liberty and giving to the world so many of the Christian institutions it enjoyed at the present time. It was God's order of things that we should have union and diversity. If society taught us anything it taught us there was unity in diversity. The great work of society was not accomplished by one order of men, but by many orders of men, and that work could not be accomplished if the dead law of uniformity prevailed. Men's minds were so constituted that they would differ on many points. Where there was no diversity there could be no liberty. Christianity, pure and simple, consisted in the utmost liberty and the greatest possible diversity. The time had come for them to place upon their banner that motto with which they were all familiar: "In things essential unity; in things doubtful liberty; in all things charity;" or as it ought to be put, "love." (Applause.)

The Rev. A. Burdett (Baptist) rejoiced in the cultivation of a feeling of holy brotherhood. They were there that morning to express it, and they trusted that as time went on that blessed feeling of Christian brotherhood would expand and grow. Let them rally round the one great standpoint where every denomination could fight manfully under the standard of the cross for the truth that is in Jesus. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he could see they were all ready to become Congregationalists. (Laughter.) Not that they would call themselves by that name—he did not care about the name—what he meant to say was, that as time progressed things were making it more evident that what they esteemed more than their name, the principles which lay at the very root of human society, were taking hold and making their way, ramifying through every denomination; and, as soon as their Wesleyan friends admitted the laity to their conferences, a most moulding influence would be exercised upon the whole body, and it would be seen that there was no moulding but that in accordance with the Congregational body. (Laughter.) He did not believe that the Denominationalists, as they now existed, would give up their names, but as long as he saw the great principles of our common humanity avowed he was satisfied, whatever name was adopted, that in this colony the denominations would be a mighty body. He rejoiced to see the progress that had been made, and trusted that meeting in this fraternal way would be a help to themselves. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Johnson (Congregationalist) replied to the addresses from the deputations, and assured them of the happiness he felt at seeing them here, and of his sense of the closeness with which they were all associated in the work which had for its object the welfare of mankind. Let each in his own way work out the principles of God's love. Meetings of this kind helped them to a better understanding of each other. Sometimes they might stand aloof from one another, looking through the mists of ignorance, but when they came together as they had that morning, and heard an exchange of sentiments, they arrived at a better understanding and a more tender respect for each other. He would be very happy to see the day when the older sister would come amongst them. He did not know that they should expect that just yet, but they were beginning to be better understood by the older Church, and one of the dignitaries of the Synod had acknowledged to him in a conversation that the Congregationalists were a much better set of men than he had thought. If the forms existing amongst the various denominations of the Protestant Church were analysed, there would be found amongst the denominations a better feeling for each other, and a larger sympathy with each other's work. He fully reciprocated the expressions of brotherly sympathy spoken by the various members of the deputations present. With respect to Christian work in the colony he thought it a pity that they should sometimes tread on each other's toes. His own plan when members of his church had gone into the country had been to advise them to fall in with those nearest to them in Christian work. He had never tried to set up little places in rivalry when one large place was better, and when the aid from the three small ones should be thrown in to assist the other. He would not lift a finger to get the best hundred Baptists, Presbyterians, or Wesleyans, but if they chose to come to the Congregational Church he would not refuse them. There was a place at the Lord's table, and as Christian men they could come. The best that could be done would be done for them, and if they liked to become Congregationalists so much the better. (Applause.)

The Rev. T. J. Pepper, who also replied, felt that he could not rise to the elevation of sentiment and feeling which had characterised the speeches offered to them that morning, but those speeches would do a great deal of good, and he was sure that meetings of this kind would not evaporate in empty sentiment. He had been extremely pleased with the remarks made by the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, and he hoped that the executive heads of the different denominations would by conference with each other devise some scheme whereby they might be enabled to more thoroughly co-operate than they had done in times past, and the neglected parts of the colony be more effectually reached and evangelised. He felt they had not done what they could have done if they had combined and carried the Gospel of the Cross of Christ to the neglected in the land. He could not, however, but regret that the circle of the Protestant denominations that morning was incomplete. He felt that it was a serious loss that the great and most important of Protestant denominations was at present beyond this circle of brotherly union; but if he were at all capable of reading the signs of the times, he believed the day was not far distant when they would mark a change in that respect. The different Protestant denominations were united in purpose, and that purpose was to join hand in hand and go forward step by step working for one grand glorious object. If they were all

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attain a practical issue from these meetings it must be preceded by an intense and practical cultivation of the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, a conviction that Christ was far superior to all denominational differences; and when that spirit pervaded the Christian Church the day would come when they would be able to work in hearty co-operation side by side without the slightest tinge of jealousy, and with a determination to do nothing but the will of God, which He had committed to their care. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Rev. G. G. HOWDEN, seconded by the Rev. T. WILKINSON, and supported by the Rev. F. HIBBERD, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. John Fairfax for his hospitality, to which expression on the part of the meeting Mr. FAIRFAX responded.

The proceedings closed with singing and prayer.

In the afternoon, papers were read by the Rev. A. Lloyd on "Open Communion," and by the Rev. J. A. Dowie on "Intemperance—its Causes, Effects, and Cure." A short discussion succeeded the reading of each paper, the discussion upon the subject of "Open Communion" being adjourned till Thursday, and that upon the subject of "Intemperance" ending in there being passed an amended resolution to the effect that the Union deeply deplored the evils arising from the licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, and called upon the members of associated churches to do what they could towards the suppression of those evils.

In the evening, a public meeting was held in the schoolroom. There was a good attendance, and the meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. W. Slatyer, was opened by singing and prayer.

Interesting papers were then read by the Rev. T. J. Pepper on "Christ and the Creeds," and Mr. S. Hague Smith on "Home, and its Influence on the Church," and an address was delivered by the Rev. G. G. Howden, on "True Independency."

On Thursday the members of the Union met in the schoolroom at 3 o'clock p.m., and resumed the discussion upon the report of the Council of Camden College. The report was adopted.

The subject of the establishment of a Congregational Book Depot was brought forward, and, after a short discussion, referred to the committee for consideration.

A petition to the Legislature in support of the closing of public-houses on the Lord's Day was signed on behalf of the Union by the chairman, and the adjourned discussion on the subject of "Open Communion" was then resumed.

In the evening a public meeting in connection with the Home Missionary Society was held in the schoolroom, Mr. J. Muliens presiding. There was a large attendance. The secretary, the Rev. J. C. Kirby, read a progress report which, after giving the names of the places and the ministers that had received aid from the society, impressed upon the churches the need of increased subscriptions and regularity of payments, and expressed the deep obligations the society was under to the English Colonial Missionary Society. Detailed reports from the various churches were then given, and congratulations were offered for the success which had attended the efforts of the Home Missionary Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. JAMES R. FAIRFAX, read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the receipts, comprising a balance from last year of £244 5s. 6d., subscriptions from churches, £310 19s. 11d.; draft on Colonial Missionary Society, London, £97 17s.; and bank post bill, late Mr. David Jones' legacy, £300, amounted to £953 2s. 5d., while the disbursements had reached £943 10s., leaving a balance of £9 12s. 5d.

On the motion of the Rev. RICHARD ROGERS, seconded by the Rev. R. WILLIAMS, the report and the statement of the treasurer were adopted.

The Rev. Mr. MATHESON (Ulladulla), moved,—"That this meeting pledges itself to renewed efforts and to enlarged liberality in support of the Home Missionary Society." The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. RICKARD, and carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with the Doxology and prayer.

On Friday evening the session closed with a United Communion service, in the Pitt-street church, the Rev. W. Bradley preaching the sermon. There was a large attendance.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

T. DAWSON and CO., Station Agents, removed to 326, George-street, nearly opposite Molony's Café.

JAMES T. RYAN.
Auctioneer, General Commission, and Land Agent.
Money to LEND, in sums from £300 to £10,000 at 6 per cent.
Houses and Land for SALE, city and suburbs.
84, King-street, Sydney.

MOULDER, LEEDS, and CO., Carrying and Forwarding Agents, Orange, are prepared to forward merchandise and goods of all descriptions to all parts of the colony, and to receive and pay carriage on any goods, wool, hides, tallow, &c., to be forwarded to Sydney, and deliver to stores or shipping.

Having agents in Sydney, consignees may depend on having all orders faithfully attended to.

From this date we are prepared to receive and forward goods from the Railway Station, Bathurst, to any part of the colony. And we have spared no trouble in procuring an office in Sydney, so that the business may be satisfactorily carried out. The Bathurst business is under the superintendence of one of our firm.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED TO THE SUBSCRIBERS IN THE READING-ROOM.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Arrival and Departure of Vessels, by Telegraph from South Head, and the Ports of Australia.
Manifests and Passenger Lists of vessels arriving at Sydney.
Vessels to arrive, number of days out, Agents, &c.
BOOKS OF REFERENCE—Registers of Shipping: Lloyd's, Veritas, German, American, Australian, Liverpool Underwriters for Iron Vessels, Register of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels at the Ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Melbourne, Journals of Commerce, Directories, Government Gazettes of the colonies.
CUSTOMS ENTRIES, passed during the day. Particulars filed at 4 p.m. daily.
TELEGRAMS—Containing commercial information, are received from all parts of the world, and immediately posted on the Black-boards.
WOOL, and other COLONIAL PRODUCE, by RAIL and COASTWISE—
Manifests of coasting steamers, and Way-bill of the Government Railways, posted daily before 10 a.m.
STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—Sales, &c., of the Sydney Stock Exchange reported daily at 1 p.m.
NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS—The principal British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Periodicals, are filed.

Members have the privilege of introducing visitors to Sydney for one month free.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per annum:

Public companies	£5	5	0
Firms	4	4	0
Single subscription	2	2	0

WOOL.
MILWALL DOCK COMPANY'S WOOL WAREHOUSES, LONDON.
(Cousens, Merry, and Co., Lessees.)

The attention of Growers and Shippers of Wool is called to the following advantages offered by these Warehouses:—
1st.—PROXIMITY TO THE QUAYS where the ships discharge.
2nd.—GOOD AND EVEN NORTH LIGHT throughout the warehouses for showing wool.
3rd.—QUICK DELIVERY TO BUYERS, a line of Rails communicating with the manufacturing districts, surrounding each Warehouse.
4th.—REDUCTION OF EXPENSES to buyers in taking delivery.
5th.—CONCENTRATION OF THE WOOL EXHIBITS for the day's sale in one warehouse or in warehouses adjoining each other, affording the greatest facility for comparison, and ensuring increased competition.
6th.—REDUCTION IN STORAGE RATES. These have been reduced 25 per cent. since the establishment of these warehouses, and with increased support a still further reduction could be made.
The following circular has been signed by 130 of the principal buyers in favour of these warehouses:—
"We, the undersigned, buyers of wool, have much pleasure in testifying that we consider the WOOL WAREHOUSES OF THE MILLWALL DOCK COMPANY (Cousens, Merry, and Co., lessees) admirably adapted for the purposes of showing and storing wool, and it is our opinion that it would be to the interest of the trade to support these warehouses."
Wool Exchange, Coleman-street, London, E C.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
ACCOUNTS current, with plans of distribution, in the following Estates, showing dividends as specified, lie for inspection at the office of the Registrar in Insolvency, and will be confirmed on THURSDAY, the second (2nd) day of November, 1876, if not opposed.
WILLIAM CHARLES HAWKINS, of Wallsend, Publican (No. 12,970), first plan showing payment of 20s. in the £ in full on all proved debts.
HENRY RISLEY SMITH, of Condobolin, Storekeeper (No. 12,439), second plan showing a dividend of 6½d. in the £.
HENRY WILLIAM STRONG, of Paddington, Captain of Cadets (No. 12,536), first plan showing a dividend of 5d. in the £.
SAMUEL LYONS, Official Assignee.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal advances on wool of the ensuing clip.
A. HINCHCLIFF, Circular Quay.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. HOLLAND (late with Thompson and Giles).Dress and Mantle maker, has removed from 289, Elizabeth-street, to 107, Phillip-street.

NOTICE.—October 28, 1876.—I, FRANCIS F. MARTIN, of Vine Cottage, 46, Holt-street, Strawberry Hill, am not the PERSON referred to in Saturday's issue.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Referring to the Advertisement of the FRESH FOOD AND ICE COMPANY, the undersigned will be prepared to supply the Country Milk, warranted pure as it comes from the Company's Works, at the following prices, viz.:—
In quantity NOT LESS THAN (DAILY) ONE QUART. 5d per quart.
In quantity LESS THAN (DAILY) ONE QUART, 6d per quart.
Delivery will begin on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, in the following districts, viz.:—
TOWN
WOOLLOOMOLOO
SURRY HILLS
DARLINGHURST
REDFERN
CHIPPENDALE
DARLINGTON
GLEBE
FOREST LODGE
PYRMONT.
Other districts will be added as they may be provided for.
All consumers who have given orders in response to Circulars will be waited upon for detail arrangements, and will have preference of supply at prices quoted above.
The Contractor invites fresh orders, but, as supply is yet limited, will not guarantee execution until special notification be made by him. Orders for larger quantities will have the preference. It is requested that all orders be sent by post. The men on delivery duty are prohibited from receiving either cash or orders for supply.
Prices quoted may be fairly relied on as permanent, subject only to extraordinary fluctuations in the seasons.
Cash settlements weekly will be strictly adhered to, and housekeepers are particularly requested to make arrangements for same, and to facilitate prompt delivery.
All communications to be made to
F. SALISBURY,
Contractor for F. F. and I. Co.'s Milk,
General Post Office.
Sydney, 26th October, 1876.

MR. ALFRED ROBERTS, Surgeon, has removed from Phillip-st. to Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

N. S. WALES INSTITUTION for the DEAF and DUMB and the BLIND.—The committee beg to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of a legacy of the late Mr. Charles Button, of £50 (fifty pounds), per Mr. H. A. Sheridan, from the executors of the estate, viz., Messrs. Thomas Cook, James A. Brunker, and John Button.
HENRY PHILLIPS,
Hon. Treasurer.
ELLIS ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.
485, George-street, Sydney.

IN THE WILL of JOHN MAUGHAN, late of Darling Point, near Sydney, Esquire, deceased.—PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the abovenamed John Maughan, deceased (Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, on the eighteenth instant, to the Executors therein named), are required to send particulars thereof to the Reverend THOMAS KEMMIS, of Darling Point aforesaid, being one of the said Executors on or before the first day of December next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which they may then have notice.
Dated at Sydney this twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1876.
CHARLES SMITH JONES, Proctor for the Executors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Business of the BIBLE HALL, late of 256, George-street, has been REMOVED to Fuller's, 387, George-street, and will be continued in a spacious shop at the rear of the stationery department as heretofore, under the immediate attention of Mr. MIHELL.

TIN, ANTIMONY, NICKEL, &c.
The undersigned are buyers of the above, and are also prepared to make liberal advances upon consignments to their London friends.
HENRY BEIT and CO.,
62, Margaret-street.

ADVANCES made on Wool, Metals, and other colonial produce, for sale here, in London, or elsewhere. Credits granted for purchase of goods, and indents executed, on the most favourable terms, through our London house, Messrs. John B. Watt and Co., 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Lloyd's Agency.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of ELIZA MANN, late of Mann's Hotel, Kent-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Widow, deceased.
PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, 26 Victoria No. 12, NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims upon, or being otherwise interested, in the estate and effects of the above named deceased are requested to send in full particulars of such claims to the undersigned, under cover to the Executor, on or before the third day of November next, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, in terms of the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this third day of October, A.D., 1876.
JOHN DAWSON and SON, Proctors for the said Executor, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

FRENCH SILKS.
Ex MAIL STEAMER.
We are now showing an exquisite selection of Black and Coloured FRENCH SILKS, which we are offering at quotations THIRTY-FIVE to FIFTY per cent. UNDER the CURRENT VALUE. Our large purchases made just prior to the late enormous advance in the price of raw, enables us to offer these SUBSTANTIAL ADVANTAGES.
FANCY SILKS, in every form of design
SELF-COLOURED SILKS, in all the choice tints and fashionable colours
BLACK SILKS, soft, rich, and durable, from the leading manufacturers of Lyons.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

PARISIAN COSTUMES
FOR SPRING OF 1876.
Messrs. DAVID JONES and COMPANY beg to intimate that they are now showing Ladies' Continental Costumes, which, for elegance of design, have never been equalled.
They include—
GRISSAILE CLOTHS
TISSUE FIBRE CLOTHS
STRIPED FIBRE CLOTHS
BATISTES
LAWNS
MUSLINS, IN SELF COLOURS
ORGANDI MUSLINS, &c., &c.
THE PRINCESS ROBE, a beautiful design.
COSTUMES for EVENING WEAR and DEMI-TOILETTE.
ECRU CHAMBRAY GAUZE POLONAISE
PRINCESS ROBES IN ECRU LACE.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.

BEAUTIFUL NOVELTIES
for the Season. Just opened.
We shall continue to show THIS MORNING a Charming Variety of Specialities which have been selected with extreme care, and all of which are reflections of the highest taste. They include—
Ex Steamer Durham.
THE ECRU SCARF FICHU
NEW DESIGNS IN MUSLIN FICHUS trimmed with colours
NEW DESIGNS IN LACE FICHUS
SILK AND LACE FICHUS
WHITE MUSLIN FICHUS
LACE RUFFLES
LACE AND SILK RUFFLES
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS
TUCKED LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—37 cases of choice Goods, direct from the Home Markets, just opened.
E. WAY, Importer, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.
New Silks, new Dresses, new Mantles, new Millinery, Parachutes, Stays, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Ruffles, &c.
The cheapest house in the city for Linens and Manchester Goods.
E. WAY, Importer of Drapery, &c.;
Manufacturer of Baby Linen, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.

NEW DRESS FABRICS,
6½d, 8½d, 10½d, 1s, 1s 3d per yard,
Now ready for inspection.
THE CHEAPEST STOCK IN SYDNEY.
MILLINERY AND TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS, new shapes, just landed.
Also,
a large variety of Straw Hats, in all the new shapes, for ladies and children.
THE ROUGH AND READY HAT,
so very fashionable in London.
Without exception the choicest stock of Millinery Goods in Sydney.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618, Brickfield-hill, George-street.

PYRENEES, Shetland, Andalusian, and Lady Betty Wools. Bohrsman, Berlin Emporium, 39, Oxford-st.

GLASS Shades, in all shapes and sizes, at reduced prices. M. C. Bohrsmann, Glass Shade Depot, 39, Oxford-st.

THOMPSON AND GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
GEORGE-STREET.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
STOUT COLOURED GROS-GRAIN SILK, 3s 11d worth 6s 6d
COLOURED GROS-GRAIN SILK, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d
RICH BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 3s 11d, worth 5s 11d
RICH BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 4s 11d, worth 6s 11d
RICH BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 5s 6d, worth 8s 11d
RICH BLACK GROS-GRAIN, 6s 6d, worth 10s 6d.
AN INSPECTION is SOLICITED, as this is the CHEAPEST PARCEL of SILKS EVER OFFERED.
PATTERNS FREE.
COSTUME and MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to call particular attention to the opening of their new SHOW ROOMS, where they are NOW EXHIBITING a VARIETY of new and elegant Designs in Summer COSTUMES and MANTLES, all of the NEWEST FABRICS, and moderate in price.
New shades in glace lustre costumes
Grey and alpaca costumes
Poplin costumes
Rich Japanese costumes
Black alpaca costumes
Rich coloured silk costumes
Black silk costumes
Washing costumes of all kinds
Washing printed costumes
Costumes fashionably made to order in a few hours
FASHION-PLATES and INSTRUCTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT, post free.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
We have great pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL of our EXTENSIVE SHIPMENT of Ladies' Hosiery, from the celebrated house of J. R. MORLEY, being sufficient guarantee of the SUPERIORITY of the make and FINISH, consisting of some very choice fancy COTTON HOSE.
500 dozen of Ladies' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, hemmed and unhemmed, at less than half-price.
FANCY PARASOLS, SUNSHADES, AND LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to this department, as we have imported a large assortment of FANCY PARASOLS, some of the latest productions from the English and French markets.
Orders punctually attended to.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House,
George-street.

FAMILY MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.—The cheapest and best House for Mourning Goods is at the Warehouse, 261, Pitt-street.
ALPACAS, 3d per yard below regular value.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT FOR A LADY is six pairs of HOBSON and WHITING'S French Kid Gloves, packed in an elegant scented sachet; also, 2, 3, and 6 buttons Kid Gloves, in choice shades. HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

TANKS, best London-make, on SALE. J. T. and J. TOOHEY, Standard Brewery, Elizabeth-street.

FIRE-RESISTING SAFES.—An assortment on view and inspection invited of Thomas Perry and Sons' celebrated SAFES—fire-resisting and burglar proof.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Wholesale Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

MELBOURNE APOLLO STEARINE CANDLES,
Harder,
Whiter,
Cheaper
than any other, manufactured specially for use in mines.
MELBOURNE APOLLO PARAFFINE CANDLES, plain and beautifully ornamented with flowers.
MELBOURNE APOLLO FANCY CANDLES, in stearine, wax, sperm, paraffine, and other materials of every size, shape, and colour.
May now be had of all respectable grocers, and in wholesale quantities only of
J. B. CATTELL and CO.,
Sole Agents.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
TARTARIC ACID—Powdered and in crystal
ISINGLASS—Brewer's Penang
HOPS—Tasmanian and American
SALT—Bumstead's bottled, Liverpool coarse
TEA—Old and new season's
STARCH—Orlando Jones's
MUSTARD—Keen's Durham
CASTOR OIL—Horn's, in pints and half-pints
GROATS—Robinson's patent
SALAD OIL—Whybrow's, pint and half-pint
PICKLES—Ditto Eagle and London
BOTTLED FRUITS—Whybrow's
VINEGAR—Ditto, pints
PASTILES AND JUJUBES—Keillor's
CHOCOLATE—Taylor's
CHOCOLATINE—Montauban and Co.'s
HAMS—Morton's York cut
ALMONDS—Jordan
SUGAR RATIONS
WHISKEY—Kinahan's and Dunville's
WINES and SPIRITS
TIN PLATES, IC, IX, IXX, charcoal; IXXX, coke
MUNTZ METAL—Muntz and Co.'s, assorted sizes
WOOLPACKS
SULTANA RAISINS
CLOTHS
FLOORCLOTHS.
GRIFFITHS and CO.,
Spring-street.

QUICKSILVER on SALE, by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

OTARD, DUPUY, and CO.'S COGNAC.—The undersigned have in stock and receive regular shipments of this Brandy in hogsheads, quarters, cases, flasks, and half-flasks.
CURCIER and ADET, Agents.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE Bulk Claret, Vergniaud Clarets, (VD) 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4); Low Case Clarets, Krug and Co.'s Champagne, Moet and Chandon and other brands, Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout bottled by Burke; Port and Sherry in quarters, octaves, and cases; Burgundy, Sauternes, Chablis—Vermouth, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Absynthe—Liqueurs, Vichy Water, Vals Water, Eau de Cologne.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
PLATE.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, Limited
(late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
EXPORTATION PRICE LIST.
SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 6s 2d per oz. Ditto ditto, Queen's ditto, 6s 6d per oz.
The following are the weights recommended:—

FIDDLE PATTERN

12 Table Spoons ..	30 oz.	at 6s 2d ..	£9	5	8
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 ,,	at 6s 2d ..	6	3	0
12 Table Forks ..	30 ,,	at 6s 2d ..	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto ..	20 ,,	at 6s 2d ..	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons ..	10 ,,	at 6s 2d ..	3	1	0
1 Soup Ladle ..	9 ,,	at 6s 2d ..	2	15	4
4 Sauce ditto ..	10 ,,	at 6s 8d ..	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons ..	,,	at	1	2	6
12 Tea ditto	10 ,,	at 6s 8d ..	3	6	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	.. ,,	at	0	15	0
			£45	4	2

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons ..	40 oz.	at 6s 6d ..	£13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto ..	25 ,,	at 6s 6d ..	8	2	0
12 Table Forks ..	40 ,,	at 6s 6d ..	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto ..	25 ,,	at 6s 6d ..	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons ..	12 ,,	at 6s 6d ..	3	18	6
1 Soup Ladle ..	10 ,,	at 6s 6d ..	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto ..	12 ,,	at 7s 0d ..	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons ..		.. .. ..	2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 7s 0d ..	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..		.. .. ..	1	5	0
			£61	19	0

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders should be accompanied by a remittance.
A pamphlet, illustrated with 300 engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Platedware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, can be forwarded through their agents—
Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., Sydney.
" Francis and M'Pherson, Melbourne.
" Joseph Stilling and Co., Adelaide.
" Justin, Browne, and Co., Hobart Town.
From whom pamphlets of prices and other information can be obtained.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, corner of George and Market streets:—
CANDLES—Price's Belmont 16 oz. and 12 oz. Carriage Candles.
D. COOPER and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—Russian, French, and Colonial Glue; Waste, Tar, Pitch, and Glass; Sheet Zinc, Copper, and Brass; Tinned, Brass, and Copper Wire; Blasting and Rifle Powder, Shot, Caps, Tin, Brass, and Composition Pipe, Bolts and Nuts, ¼ to ¾; Coach Screws, Lead and Iron Washers, Hexagonal and Square Nuts, Galvanized Gaspipe, Iron and Brass Fittings, Gas Chandeliers and Globes, and a well assorted stock of Builders' and Cabinetmakers' Ironmongery. G. W. YARNTON and CO., Market-street, near York-street.

30,000 GALLONS COLONIAL WINE, in wood or bottle, for SALE.
Apply to Mr. FERRIER, Minchinbury Cellars, Rooty Hill.

CLEARANCE SALE OF GENERAL IRONMONGERY.
BUZACOTT and ARMSTRONG assure the public that they are now selling their stock of IRONMONGERY at greatly reduced prices.
The adjoining buildings are advertised for SALE on WEDNESDAY next, and the STOCK must therefore be cleared at once.
Builders, carpenters, and heads of families can purchase first-class goods at ENGLISH COST.
Wire nails, hollowware, enamelled ware, shovels, spades, locks, hand saws, panel saws, rip saws, pit and crosscut saws, shipwrights' and carpenters' tools, American axes, &c., &c., at exceptionally low rates.
The WHOLE STOCK must be disposed of immediately.
BUZACOTT and ARMSTRONG.

TWO large Galvanized Iron TANKS for SALE. R. DOUGLAS, 287, George-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

£200 WORTH of PRIZES are now READY for INSPECTION at the Royal Furnishing Arcade, and TICKETS may be had for 6d each. The drawing will take place at the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, at 9 p.m. on Boxing-day, under the Provisions of the Act 16 Vic., No. 2, for raising FUNDS in aid of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
The highest prize is a handsome Medallion Walnut Drawing-room Suite, value £30, upholstered in rich green silk.
The second prize is a fine oval-shaped gilt-frame Pier Glass, value £11 10s; and there are 98 other prizes, from £8 10s downward, comprising handsome useful articles, and the tickets to draw for these fine things are only 6d each.
The announcement of this prize distribution will cause some persons to remark—What does all this mean?
The explanation is easy.
In January, 1874, the advertiser, through the medium of a fancy fair held at the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, raised a sum of nearly £600 for nine of our charitable institutions; after this money had been paid to the societies it came to the knowledge of the directors that a loss of about £100 had been suffered by the promoter, and to recoup him for his loss the Directors of each Society liberally gave back the sum of £10. This money (altogether £90) was proffered so kindly that it could not well be refused, but the undersigned recipient expressed his intention of taking some further opportunity to increase the sum three or four fold and return it again.
The time has now arrived, and it only remains with a liberal public to raise a goodly sum for the following eleven charitable institutions, viz.:—
The Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick
St. Vincent's Hospital
The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind
The Ragged Schools
The Caledonian Benevolent Society
The Female Refuge
House of the Good Shepherd
School of Industry
Sydney Hebrew Philanthropic and Orphan Society
City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen
Sydney City Mission.
The ENTIRE PROCEEDS to be divided equally amongst them.
The tickets are only 6d each, and are consecutively numbered from one upwards. The drawing for prizes will take place at the Exhibition Building, at 9 p.m., on Boxing-Day, and for every ticket disposed of 6d will be placed in the Commercial Bank for the above institutions. The proprietor, in consequence of having used the £90 profitably during nearly three years, feels much pleasure in giving £200 worth of prizes, and is determined to make up a handsome sum for the institutions by giving a ticket for every £1 laid out at the Royal Furnishing Arcade, and will for every ticket so given place 6d in the bank for the said charitable fund. No mistake can be made, because when two, three, or ten thousand tickets are out—every one will bear its number—and must be represented by as many sixpences in the bank.
The old plan of the Revolving Golden Barrel will be adopted, so that when a person either buys a ticket or has one given to him, he places one half in the Golden Barrel and the other (bearing the same printed number) in his pocket until the drawing night, when if the counterpart is drawn from the Golden Barrel first, he, of course, gets the Drawing-room Suite.
Purchasers of furniture may come with confidence, as the plain figure prices prevent any advantage being taken.
A purchaser of £1 worth, or £50 worth, or any other amount, will receive a ticket for every pound laid out.
ONE HUNDRED PRIZES, VALUED AT TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.
All those who may be desirous of winning one or more of the Valuable Prizes may have the chance by paying Sixpence at the entrance of the Prize Exhibition Room, and for every Sixpence so paid an additional chance will be obtained; thus a person paying five sixpences will have five chances of drawing the most valuable, or any of the prizes from the Revolving Golden Barrel.
The whole of the proceeds of this Lottery will be given (without reserve) to the above charitable institutions. Persons residing in the country may contribute to the charitable fund by post. For every sixpence so transmitted to W. B. CAMPBELL by stamps or otherwise, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, a Numbered Ticket will be returned, and its counterpart dropped into the barrel.
To secure this fund from any possibility of loss through error or otherwise, the first ticket is numbered One; the second Two, and so on; so that if thousands of tickets are sold as many thousands of sixpences will be banked in aid of the above institutions.
It may be well to explain that Mr. Campbell reserves no interest himself in this Lottery, and that so far as he can exercise control no one who assists him will be allowed to have a single ticket; the total sum received will be handed over without the deduction of one sixpence even for expenses.
W. B. CAMPBELL,
Royal Furnishing Arcade, George street, Sydney.
N.B.—The Winning Numbers will be advertised.

WHY NOT.
SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION of any kind in accepting a TRIAL of the BEST SEWING-MACHINE for HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES ever made—
And as you are not asked to buy before you try—ORDER AT ONCE
THE WILLCOX and GIBBS' SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s complete.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street,
near Royal Hotel.

HARDY, BROTHERS' EXTENSIVE IRON BEDSTEAD and BEDDINGWAREHOUSE.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES TO SELECT FROM OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE;
also,
GLASS AND CHINAWARE,
comprising DINNER SERVICES in the newest styles neat and chaste patterns, consisting of 116 pieces; price £4 10s per set.
China Tea and Breakfast Services, beautiful patterns, 55 pieces; price, £2 5s per set.
Ditto ditto, green and gold, salmon and gold, and other choice colours, complete, for twelve persons; price £2 10s per set.
GLASSWARE,
consisting of fern Tumblers and Wines, from 9s per dozen; glass Jugs, fern pattern; a large assortment.
Also,
just imported, a large assortment of very handsome Toilet Sets, viz., green and gold, blue and gold, pink and gold, and other choice colours.
Attention is also particularly directed to our NEW SHIPMENT of
IRON BEDSTEADS—Massive Green and Gold Enamelled Posts. Price, £3 10s.
A LARGE SHIPMENT of OILCLOTH NOW TO HAND, in New and Elegant designs, suitable for Rooms or Passages.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, VIZ., from 2s PER YARD.
Likewise, a Small SHIPMENT of Chinese Bamboo Balcony Blinds—various sizes—with Fixings complete.
WALNUT-WOOD PIANOFORTES—Prize Medal—by Aucher, Freres. A small Shipment to hand, direct from the Manufacturers, at Low Rates, and on EASY TERMS of Payment to Purchasers.
DINING-ROOM and DRAWING-ROOM SUITES—Manufactured on the Premises by First-class Workmen. Materials and Workmanship guaranteed. Price, £22 10s.
HARDY BROTHERS,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.
N.B.—All Goods delivered FREE of CHARGE in City or Suburbs, and Goods packed by experienced hands for transmission to all parts of the colony.

WANTED to buy Household FURNITURE of every description, Pianofortes, &c., from £5 to £1000. Highest price given by Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—A small shipment of 42 cases just landed, and for SALE, by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
In consequence of the fall in the price of iron at home, this lot will be offered at a reduction of 10 per cent.
MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES,
made of the best materials,
HORSEHAIR
FULU
FIBRE
FLOCK, and
FLAX.
Mattresses Cleaned and Re-made by Steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, Geo.-street, Brickfield-hill.

W. AND W. SEWING MACHINE to SELL, £5, perfect order, cost £10 10s. 126, Prince-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.
CABLEGRAM received from WANZER COMPANY on Saturday, October 14, 1876:—
"London, October 7, 1876.
"Highest award to Wanzer Co.'s Sewing-machines at Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia."
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.,
Sole Agents for Genuine Machines,
108, Pitt-street.
October 16, 1876.
The LITTLE WANZER, complete with box, REDUCED to £4,
continues to rank first in its class. It is extremely light in working, and is the machine selected for use in the British National Schools. Stands from 30s.

THE WANZER "A"	£5	0	0
Stands from	2	0	0

The "A" is a new, elegant, and extra strong machine for hand use only, or with stand for treadling as well as hand use. It is by far
THE STRONGEST and BEST HAND MACHINE in the market.

THE WANZER "F"	£9	9	0

Silent, easy, works backwards or forwards, has separate winder. The most perfect family machine in the world.

WANZER "D," for Tailors ..	£11	0	0

WE ALSO HAVE ON SALE—
The BRITANNIA SINGER, £6 15s
The BRITANNIA WHEELER and WILSON, £6 15s
The BRITANNIA WILCOX and GIBBS, £5 15s
The CHAMPION LOCK-STITCH, £3 15s
The STAR CHAIN-STITCH, £2 12s 6d.
ALL MACHINES GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Sole Agents for genuine Machines of the above manufacturers, Engravers, Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES
are the
MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, and DURABLE.
The best for Ladies, Families, Dressmakers, Needlewomen, Tailors, Manufacturers, and others.
The highest honours at the principal Exhibitions in the world have been awarded to Wheeler and Wilson, for the great superiority of their Sewing-machines.
GORDON and GOTCH,
353, George-street, Sydney,
General Agents for New South Wales and Queensland.
☞ Catalogues and price Lists sent post free.

IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE.
Notwithstanding the keen and extensive competition in the sewing-machine market, the HOME SHUTTLE not only maintains the premier position, but its sale continues to increase, and its celebrity becomes daily more extensive.
10,000 purchasers will bear testimony to its superior workmanship, its simplicity of management, its durability, its lightness of operation, and its unsurpassable capabilities.
The HOME SHUTTLE is the only high-class lockstitch sewing-machine which operates either by hand or foot. A child eight years old can work it with ease by either power—hand or treadle.
No. 1 Machine, hand only; price, £4 10s, complete in hinged box, specially suitable for persons who object to work a treadle, and to persons frequently changing residence.
No. 2 Treadle Machine; price, £6 10s, polished ornamented stand.
No. 3, same as No. 2, with cover, lock and key, price £7 10s; half cabinet, cabinet, &c.
The machine will sew the thinnest muslin or the stoutest fustian. Each machine guaranteed for 5 years.
N.B.—As spurious imitations are in the market, intending purchasers will look for "M. MOSS and CO." STAMPED on each machine.
M. MOSS and CO., Wholesale Agents,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.
RETAIL AGENCY
In order to facilitate the purchase of the machine by time payments, we have appointed the undersigned sole RETAIL Agent for Sydney and suburbs, from whom the genuine Home Shuttle can now (for the first time) be procured on the most liberal TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM in existence. The Show Room is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, Saturdays till 10 p.m. Instructions gratis. Needles, oil, and all requisites.
C. E. FULLER,
Stationer, Bookseller, and Printer,
387, George-street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

BARLEY MEAL, £8 per ton.—This is the best of all food for fattening cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Prepared pea flour, for soups, in tins, at 1s
Patent pea flour, for making Scotch brose, in tins, 1s
Green peas and white peas, for boiling.
SWAIN and CO., 710, George-street.

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street, and Barker's-lane.

MAGAREY'S Superfine Adelaide FLOUR and N.Z. Oatmeal. BRIGHT BROS. and CO., 52, Pitt-st.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

DATES just landed, in prime condition. CROCKER and CO., 519, George-street.

PEPPER, ground and whole, Spice: Ginger, Arrowroot, pearl Sago, &c. Crocker and Co., 519, Geo.-st.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER is used by Thousands of Families for Raising Bread with half the trouble and in a quarter of the time required with yeast.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
makes delicious hot digestive tea cakes in a few minutes, and Norfolk dumplings better than yeast.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.
With this article small loaves of bread can be made in a few minutes, if placed in a quick oven.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.
Invaluable at the diggings and in the bush, where yeast is not to be got.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
saves eggs and butter in making puddings and pastry, and prevents indigestion.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER,
as used in the Arctic expeditions, and by the armies in the Crimea and China, will keep for years in a dry place. Awarded three Gold Medals for excellence of quality.
BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
will secure the following important results:—Bread will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the time; puddings and pastry will be made light, wholesome, and delicious, with half the usual quantity of eggs and butter; and flour will be converted into tea cakes, buns, Sally Lunns, Norfolk dumplings, &c., in a few minutes, at a trifling cost.
Sold by storekeepers in 1d and 2d packets, and 6d and 1s patent boxes.
Wholesale of G. BORWICK and SONS, Chiswell-street, London.

FOR SALE, prime Oaten HAY, £6 10s; Hobart Town good, £5; prime Straw, £4; prime Lucerne Hay, £3; prime Oaten Chaff, £6; Straw Chaff, £4 5s.
MYLES M'RAE, Market Wharf.

UNFERMENTED Devonshire Cider, for picnics and excursionists, 2 gallons and upwards. A most refreshing beverage, strongly recommended by the Faculty. On SALE, HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

PEARL SAGO, Tapioca, Flake and Pearl White, and Black Pepper. Henry Fisher and Co., 143, Pitt-st.

RUM, very rich old dark, 30 o.p.; RUM, in hogsheads, equals Jamaica. H. FISHER and CO., Pitt-street.

LOVERS of good Cheese.—A batch of Leviathan Prize CHEESE now on view. H. Fisher and Co., Pitt-st.

PATERFAMILIAS, send orders for small handy packages Sago, Tapioca, Dates, to 143, Pitt-st. H. Fisher.

SILK-DRESSED Superfine, Fine, and Seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Patent Meal; Bran and Pollard best qualities, at lowest prices. J. REDGATE and SON, Sussex-street S., and Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

KEEN'S CEMENT CHIMNEYPIECES, very cheap. J. SELLAR, Harris-st., near Parramatta-st.

PORTLAND CEMENT, Fountains, Vases, Bordering, &c. J. SELLAR, Harris-street, nr. Parramatta-st.

SLATES, cement, plaster, sheet lead, zinc, galvanized iron, galvanized tubing, gutter, and ridging; wire nails, white lead and oil, fire goods, drain pipes, &c.
G. E. CRANE and SON, 21, 23, New Pitt-street.

MARBLE and enamelled Slate CHIMNEYPIECES now on view. CRANE and SON, New Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, first-class BRICKS, always on hand. H. RUSSELL, North Shore.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street. 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.
Pottery and Brickworks, Riley-street, Surry Hills.
Patent Brickworks, Botany Road, Waterloo.
Victoria Sawmills, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

200,000 FEET Kauri PINE, the best ever imported into Sydney, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of 6 x 1 T. and G., 6 x ¾ T and G. and B., 6 to 18 x 1, 9 x 2 to 18 x 2, 9 x 3, to 18 x 3, &c. Long deck and ship planking. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

G. O. AND ORB IRON, 5 to 10 feet; Sheet Lead, 2 to 6 lbs. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, and Slate Slabs for urinals; Zinc, Gas, and Water Pipes, all sizes. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and Slate CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just landed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

STREET, BROTHERS, Timber Merchants, Street's Wharf, Sydney,
and
Pampoolah Sawmills, Manning River.
Hardwood of every description, and of the very best quality. Tallow-Wood, Ironbark Girders, and Keelpieces supplied at the very shortest notice, and at considerably reduced prices.

FOR SALE, 120 Spruce DEALS, 24 feet. TALBOT and CO.'s Store, Circular Quay.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney.
Capital, £2,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.
Edmond Mackenzie Young, Esq.
CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.
Exchange-buildings

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
2000 splendid Bullocks, Clarence River
600 Heifers, southern district
First-class Bulls, in various localities
Various lots of Store Sheep and Cattle throughout the colonies
Numerous Properties and Stations in New South Wales and Queensland.
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

A Handsome Saddle and Harness Horse.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A handsome bay horse, broken to saddle and harness.

At the Risk of former Purchaser.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the risk of Mr. Charlton,
A brown gelding, branded CK near shoulder, subject to trial.

Thoroughbred Horse.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
POODLE, a brown gelding, bred on the Clarence River, now in training.

Hooded Buggy, Horse, and Harness.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A roan horse and harness
A double-seated hooded buggy (built by Hally and Clyde), nearly new, with lamps complete.
The above is an excellent lot, and sold in consequence of the owner removing to Manly Beach.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.
WILLIAM INGLIS has received instructions from Messrs. C. and H. Dunn to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, October 30th, at 2 o'clock,
45 head first-class horses, as under:—
25 head very fine heavy draught colts and fillies, by the following sires:—Champion, Sampson, Conqueror, and Brown Prince.
15 very fine upstanding horses, suitable for carriage or light harness purposes.
5 first-class hackneys.
☞ The particular attention of dray proprietors is directed to the heavy draught horses, as they are all bred from imported stock, and are superior to any lot offered this season.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
212 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from their Boorooma station.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from R. G. Higgins, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2300 really prime and weighty fat ewes, in lots, from his noted Warren Downs station.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from W. Pearse, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
170 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his well-known Collymongool station.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John Browne, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
170 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his famous Macintyre stations.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Thomas Hungerford, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
210 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his Narran stations.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
3000 prime fat wethers, in lots, from his noted Yoolundry station.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. A. and W. Bucknell, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
3200 prime fat sheep, in lots, from their famous Yarrawa station.

G. M. PITT and SON has received instructions from T. W. Smart, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
210 prime fat bullocks in lots, from his noted Combadello station.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Thos. M'Namara, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat cattle, in lots, from Carinda, Warren creek.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from their agents to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
400 prime fat wethers, in lots, 60 lbs.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.
DURHAM BULLS
FOR SALE.
G. M. PITT and SON have the honour to inform the public that the annual sale of the above Company's bulls will take place at Warrah, near Murrurundi, on WEDNESDAY, 20th December next, at 1 o'clock,
On which day about 160 young bulls, from 12 months to 2 years old all bred by the Company, and out of their choicest cows, will be offered for sale.
The bulls are a far better lot than the Company have yet offered, and a few of them will be by Duke of Oxford, who cost 1000 guineas in England. None of them have ever been housed or artificially fed, and they are only in rough bush condition, although in excellent fettle both for travelling and service.
The bulls may be seen at Warrah at once, and all further particulars learned on application to Mr. RICHARD HUDSON, Warrah, via Murrurundi.
Buyers can depend on the sale being entirely unreserved, and each lot offered will be knocked down to the highest bidder.
Intending purchasers can proceed from Sydney to Newcastle, and from thence to Murrurundi per train, and conveyances can be had from the latter place to Warrah which is only distant 16 miles.
LUNCHEON will be provided on day of sale.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
WALNUT COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, full compass
ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood
Superior Household Furniture
China, Glass, Electroplated Ware, &c.
Palliasses, Mattresses.
R. J. HUGHES and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, As above.

AUCTION SALES.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Flynn, Esq., to sell at Homebush, THIS DAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock, 120 head prime cattle.
Terms, cash.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Lomax and Leverne to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1800 prime fat sheep.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from R. G. Higgins, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
105 splendid fat cattle, in lots.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Fisher and Hill to sell by auction, at Homebush, THIS DAY, the 30th October, 11 o'clock.
250 prime fat cattle, in lots.

To Builders, Speculators, and others.

MYLES M'RAE has received instructions from — Bray, Esq., to sell by auction, on the ground, adjoining H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Two large brick buildings, in one or two lots, and for positive unreserved sale.

MONDAY, October 30, 1876.
635, George-street, Haymarket.
To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, Paperhangers, and others. Weekly Catalogue Sale of Furniture and Effects, Pictures, Crockery, Vases, Glassware, &c.

HAYTER and CO. would draw especial attention to their THIS DAY'S catalogue sale of furniture, which, owing to insufficient accommodation in their auction rooms, they will be compelled to sell in upstair rooms also, commencing in auction room at 11 a.m. sharp.
Sale comprises the following, without reserve—Handsome bedsteads, bedding, washstands, tables, chairs, couches, chests of drawers with and without writing desks, 50 handsome pictures in lots to suit purchasers, cut wine and other glasses, fenders, cutlery, ironware, clocks and jewellery, paperhangings, crockery, and lots of sundries.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Extensive Sale of superior Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Cottage Pianofortes, Drawing-room Suites, Hair-seated Dining-room Suite; Loo, Telescope, and other Tables; Chiffoniers, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Chests Drawers, Wardrobes, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, Washstands and Sets, Stoves, Counters, Mangles, &c. Also, a small Steam Engine.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

RILEY and SON have received instructions, under distraint for rent, to sell, at their Rooms, City Arcade, 307 and 309, Pitt-street,
Household furniture and effects, comprising—Tables, chairs, couches, chiffoniers, pictures, glassware, iron and wood bedsteads, chests drawers, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, and sundries. Without reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Smith, of Parramatta-street,
Clothing, boots, books, &c., at 11 o'clock.
Sundries and jewellery, at 3 o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
to
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
WAREHOUSEMEN
GENERAL DRAPERS
MILLINERS, and OTHERS.

Ex Medea, Abergeldie, and John o'Gaunt.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 1st and 2nd, at 11 o'clock prompt, each day, without the slightest reserve,
OD over O in diamond,
21 packages of drapery.
Ex Medea—
1—1 case assorted feathers, flowers, silks, &c.
2—1 ditto Valenciennes laces, edgings, maltese and Honiton laces, parasols, sunshades and umbrellas, costumes, muslin work, &c.
3—1 ditto millinery bonnets, marcella costumes, stays, ties, &c.
Ex Abergeldie—
1—1 case gloves, hosiery, undershirts, braces, belts, &c.
2—1 ditto tom-thumb ties, scarfs, bows, ribbon ties, collars, braces, belts, &c.
3—1 ditto [illegible] to [illegible] cambric handkerchiefs, collars, youths' and men's hosiery, &c.
4—1 ditto men's hosiery, white longcloth shirts, collars, umbrellas, &c.
5—1 ditto white longcloth and regatta shirts.
Ex John o'Gaunt—
6—1 ditto children's and women's lisle and silk gloves, silk shoes, children's hosiery
6—1 case children's and women's hosiery, linen cuffs, skirts, umbrellas, &c.
103—1 ditto fancy dress stuffs, muslins, checks, &c.
104—1 ditto merinoes, delaines, wool boots, toilet quilts, &c.
105—1 ditto window and rough hollands, linens, lawns, victoria covers, &c.
106—1 ditto Clark's and Brook's 200-yards reels, haberdashery, &c.
107—1 ditto Saxony and Welsh flannels, serges, quilts, &c.
108—1 ditto prints, cambrics, purple pads, turkey red, &c.
109—1 ditto ginghams, grenadines, cambrics, moreens, wax and leather cloths, &c.
110—1 ditto grenadines, twills, poplins, fancy checks, &c.
111—1 ditto huckaback and loom towels, Axminster rugs, &c.
112—1 ditto union tweed, coburgs, alpacas, balmoral crape, linen and Turkey handkerchiefs, Arnold's ruffles, skirts, antimacassars
113—1 ditto forfars, scrim, and hessian.
Terms at sale.
The above were purchased from the well-known houses J. and R. Morley, J. and W. Campbell and Co., Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co., and imported for a country storekeeper; but, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the importer is compelled to sell them by auction.

Preliminary Notice.
Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

Unreserved Auction Sale of
ORIGINAL PACKAGES OF
MANCHESTER GOODS, WOOLLENS BLANKETS, CLOTHING, HATS, FANCY DRAPERY, &c., ex Thunderbolt and William Duthie.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 2nd and 3rd November, at 11 a.m. each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167 Pitt-street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next,
115 cases and bales of new goods, to be offered in ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Details in Wednesday's HERALD.

Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY next, 3rd November, at 11 a.m.

At the newly erected Auction Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

The Balance of the STOCK-IN-TRADE. Removed from Mr. Thomas Moore's Furnishing Warehouse, for UNRESERVED SALE, in consequence of immediate possession having to be given to the incoming tenant.

Particulars will duly appear.

To the Trade and Families Furnishing.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Moore to sell by auction, at the new Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY next, 3rd November, at 11 a.m.,
*** The unsold portion of his SUPERIOR STOCK of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

NEW SHIPMENT
of
TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

From one of the BEST English Houses.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, 3rd November, at 11 a.m.,
Table and pocket cutlery.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY next, 31st October, at 11 a.m.

At "Como," LITTLE'S-TERRACE

Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effect,
comprising
RICHLY Cut Glass
CHOICE China
FIRST-CLASS Electro plate
MASSIVE Dining-room Furniture
HANDSOME Brussels Carpets
CHOICE Pictures
ELEGANT Drawing-room Furniture
Superb Vases and Nicknacks
HANDSOME Gilt-frame PIER GLASSES
SWEET-TONED Pianoforte, by an eminent maker
SUPERIOR Bedroom Furniture and Bedding
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and sundries.

TO PRIVATE PURCHASERS, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at "Como," Little's-terrace, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park Corner, on TUESDAY next, 31st October, at 11 a.m.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianoforte, and other household requisites.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY next, 1st November, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
SELECT CONSIGNMENT
of
FANCY GOODS,
comprising
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, PORTEMONNAIES, Purses, Tobacconists' Sundries, and General Fancy Goods.
Also
TOILET BRUSHWARE,
comprising HAIR BRUSHES of various qualities, TOOTH BRUSHES, &c.
JEWELLERY of different descriptions,
and a large variety of Sundry Articles suitable for fancy-ware shopkeepers.

TO PROPRIETORS OF FANCY REPOSITORIES.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, at 11 a.m.,
NEW CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY GOODS.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY next, 2nd November, at half-past 2 p.m.

FINE ARTS SALE,
at the newly-erected Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets
Comprising—
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS
CHOICE WATERCOLOURS
SPLENDID OLEOGRAPHS and AQUAGRAPHS,
full descriptions of which will appear in another issue.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, at half-past 2 p.m.,
VALUABLE PICTURES.
*** Catalogues will be issued.

SELECTED KAURI,
SQUARED TIMBER and SPARS.

The Entire Cargo of the CLEMATIS,
from HOKIANGA, with the finest Selected Shipment of
CLEAR KAURI
ever imported. Comprising the most suitable lengths and sizes required for this market.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
at the late Mr CUTHBERT'S WHARF,
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 31,
at 3 o'clock.

The timber is now afloat off the late Mr. Cuthbert's Wharf, where intending purchasers can inspect.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SHIPBUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and the TRADE GENERALLY.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions from A. S. Webster, Esq., to sell by auction, at the late Mr. Cuthbert's Wharf, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 31st October, at 3 o'clock,
The entire cargo of selected Kauri pine, squared timber and spars, just arrived ex Clematis, from Hokianga, consisting of
SQUARE LOGS.
115 M—Selected square timber, 16 x 16 to 30 x 31, 30 to 58 feet long
13 M—Ditto spars, 11 to 17-inch, 40 to 50 feet long
19 M—Selected logs, 19 x 24 to 31 x 32, 15 to 29 feet.
☞ The especial attention of the trade is directed to the above very superior shipment of SELECTED KAURI, unquestionably the finest ever imported here from Hokianga, both as regards quality of timber, lengths, and well-assorted sizes. The whole will be for positive sale, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

AMERICAN DOORS.

Just arrived, ex J. Sargent, from New York.

Important to
TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and the TRADE GENERALLY.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co. to sell by auction, at Towns' Wharf, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 1st November, at 3 o'clock, following the sale of Kauri timber at Cuthbert's Wharf,
600 superior Boston-made double-mould doors.
6.6 x 2.6, 1¼
6.6 x 2.6, 1½
6.8 x 2.8, 1¼
6.8 x 2.8, 1½
6.10 x 2.10, 1¼
6.10 x 2.10, 1½
7 x 3, 2-inch.
The above are very superior make, and the only parcel in first hands now in the market.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS,
in Small Pockets,
comprising—
FINE WHITE CRYSTALS
Ditto SOFT WHITES.
FOR POSITIVE SALE,
at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, November 1, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Merchants, Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers.

This is the only Parcel in the Market.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock,
2000 pockets finest white crystals
1000 ditto soft whites.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

CLARENCE RIVER SUGARS,
just arrived per Platypus,
comprising
Fine Grainy Counters
Ditto Bright Rations.

For Positive Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
500 pockets colonial sugar.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

The First-class Screw Steamship
LLEWELLEN,
Launched December, 1874.

Built under Lloyd's Special Survey
by Mr. D. SHEEHY,
and engined by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company.
Now lying at the Patent Slip Wharf.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 273, George-street, on TUESDAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock,
The LLEWELLEN, a first-class screw steamer of 359 TONS REGISTER, built of the best colonial hardwood, COPPERED and COPPER-FASTENED throughout, carries 400 TONS DEADWEIGHT on a light draught of water.
The ENGINES are COMPOUND, 80 HORSE-POWER nominal, and work up to 300 HORSE-POWER, giving a speed of nine knots an hour, upon the small consumption of NINE TONS OF COAL per TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
The LLEWELLEN'S saloon is amidships, is exceedingly well furnished, and affords accommodation for 38 FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS (with ladies' saloon), and 22 second-class.
The STEAMER has a full sea-going equipment, inventory of which can be seen at the Rooms, where also orders to inspect can be obtained.
TERMS AT SALE.

SALE—TUESDAY, 31st INSTANT.

SCHOONER IDA.

This excellent and handy vessel having now undergone a thorough overhaul, is now for positive sale.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 273, George-street, on TUESDAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock,
The fine fast sailing schooner IDA, carrying a comparatively large cargo on a light draught.
FULL PARTICULARS AT SALE.
Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, November 1.

To the Grocery Trade, Tea Merchants, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

☞ THE ENTIRE CARGO of NEW SEASON'S TEAS, JUST ARRIVED, EX EMPRESS OF CHINA, from FOOCHOW, being one of the earliest selections from the new crop, and will be found to be admirably adapted to the requirements of the trade, for which it was carefully selected at the opening of the Foochow Market.
THE TEAS ARE PUNGENT, STRONG, AND FLAVOURY.
THE CHOPS ARE NUMEROUS, AND WELL ASSORTED,
and
THE IMPORTERS ARE VERY DESIROUS OF MEETING THE MARKET.

COHEN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Griffiths and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, November 1, at 11, for half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire cargo of the Empress of China, from Foochow, comprising a large assortment of from common to medium to fine and finest Kaisow and breakfast congous, consisting of
350 chests
6156 half-chests
2240 boxes.
*** The whole comprising one of the very best selected cargoes of marketable qualities and weights arrived here during the current season.
Samples for liquoring to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

TUESDAY, October 31.

IMPORTANT TO RETAIL TOBACCONISTS
and others.
20 SAMPLE BOXES FINEST AROMATIC TOBACCO.
Just arrived direct from VIRGINIA, U. S., A.
To the order of Messrs. WITTKOWSKI, BROTHERS.

☞ These Tobaccos are a portion of a parcel specially made for the Philadelphia Exhibition, being manufactured from the finest leaf, and are handsomely worked goods. The particular attention of the trade is requested to these splendid samples, as representing the bulk just arrived ex John Sargeant from New York.

COHEN and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Wittkowski, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, on TUESDAY, October 31, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 sample boxes choicest bright tobaccos, manufactured to the order of Mr. J. Wittkowski, who has just returned from Virginia.
Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALE.

HARRIS PARK LAND SALE.

Persons wishing to look over this property before the day of sale can do so by leaving Sydney on WEDNESDAY, by the 2.30 p.m. train. TICKETS FREE.
The Auctioneers will be on the ground to meet intending purchasers.
BOWDEN and MILLS, Auctioneers.

HARRIS PARK, PARRAMATTA,
JOINING THE RAILWAY STATION.

THE MOST IMPORTANT LAND SALE of the season, and one of the LARGEST and MOST VALUABLE BLOCKS of LAND ever offered for SALE by AUCTION in PARRAMATTA.
LARGE ALLOTMENTS fronting WIDE STREETS, comprising about
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.
THE CHOICEST POSITION IN THE DISTRICT, extending from the station towards Sydney, nearly as far as the Junction, with splendid building sites on both sides of the railway line.
There are about 40 ACRES between the WEST SIDE of the RAILWAY LINE and CHURCH-STREET, having [illegible] feet frontage to Church street, and about 100 ACRES on the EAST of the LINE.
THIS MAGNIFICENT PARK in its natural features and in the BEAUTY OF ITS UPLAND SLOPES is unequalled.
The RICH VERDURE of its HILLS and its CHARMING LANDSCAPES entitled it to be considered as THE EDEN OF THE SUBURBS.
After having been withheld from sale for over eighty years, it is now to be submitted to public competition on EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL TERMS, subdivided into
2[illegible]0 LARGE ALLOTMENTS,
Many having frontages to the Main Road from PARRAMATTA to SYDNEY, commencing opposite Early-street, and reaching nearly to the Tollbar at a'Beckett's Bridge, including the undulating land lying between the main road and the line, and on the eastern side of the line from the Railway Station (to which it has entrance gates), along that side of the line to a'Beckett's Creek, extending back to Harris-street and Elizabeth Farm; including the BEAUTIFULLY-WOODED HILLS which have been THE PRIDE of the TOWN and DISTRICT for years past.

BOWDEN and MILLS have received instructions to sell the above property, ON THE GROUND,
On SATURDAY, the 4th November,
at NOON.
THIS GEM OF THE DISTRICT, commencing at the RAILWAY STATION GATES, contains
In section 1—21 lots, 50 feet by 150 feet
In section 2—23 ditto, 66 ditto by 200 to 330 feet
In section 3—12 ditto, 66 ditto by 150 to 274 feet
Sections 4 to 9 contain 12 allots. from half an acre and upwards, each being 92 feet by 236 to 408 feet deep
In sections 10, 11, and 12, are 85 lots, 66 feet by 144 to 259 feet.
NO LANES or BACK ALLEYS.
Apart from the delightful sites this Estate affords for the erection of villa residences, it occupies the central position between the Parramatta Railway Station and Junction, where the important and
EXTENSIVE RAILWAY WORKS
will be immediately established, and purchasers at THIS SALE will reap the LARGE PROFIT that must arise from the increased value resulting from such improvements.
The Council of Education impressed with the INCREASING IMPORTANCE of THIS LOCALITY have just completed a new Public School within 300 yards of the Estate, at a cost of over £2000.
THE GAS COMPANY'S MAINS RUN CLOSE TO THE PROPERTY.
Parramatta affords all the COMFORTS OF THE CITY with the SALUBRITY OF THE COUNTRY.
In immediate contiguity to the estate and easy of access are CHURCHES and SCHOOLS of all Denominations.
The best medical skill obtainable at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Fine shops and warehouses in the town, with every variety of merchandise.
THE CITY CAN BE REACHED BY TRAIN IN 35 MINUTES, without the dust and discomfort of omnibus travelling.
☞ A PLAN on view at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.
LITHOGRAPHS are now ready.
All the allotments marked on the ground.
TORRENS'S ACT TITLE.
WIDE STREETS—BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.
The names of the streets are fixed up to facilitate selections by purchasers and the kerbstone marked.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit; the balance by promissory note at 3 months, without interest, or 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 2 years, at 6 per cent.

Arrangements will be made for a SPECIAL TRAIN to arrive on the ground at 11.30.
TICKETS FREE, and available also for the 12.30 and 1.40 trains.
Refreshments will be provided on the ground.

TO SPECULATORS, INVESTORS, and OTHERS.

SYDENHAM FARMS, MARRICKVILLE.

BLOCK OF LAND, containing 5 ACRES 3 ROODS, situate on the SWAMP and RESERVED ROADS, and within a few yards of the Unwin's Bridge Road, being lots 6 and 11, section 1, of the original subdivision.
TITLE Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November,
That VALUABLE BLOCK of LAND, being lots 6 and 11, section 1, of the original subdivision, containing an area of 5 acres 3 roods, situate on the SWAMP ROAD, within a few yards of the UNWIN'S BRIDGE ROAD, MARRICKVILLE.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

This land almost adjoins the residence and market gardens of Mr. Meek.
This is a very eligible block of land, in a good and improving position, and being in the market for positive sale, is well worth the attention of those seeking land in the locality.

POSITIVE SALE.

THAT COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, known as SCOTFORTH,
situate on the
ELIZABETH BAY ROAD,
adjoining the residence of EDWARD BENNETT, Esq., and opposite the well-known properties of Messrs. W. MACLEAY and J. R. STREET, Esqs.

TITLE — MACLEAY ESTATE LEASEHOLD, and being the residue of a 99 years' lease (about 90 years to run).

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from JOHN WILSON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on
WEDNESDAY, 1st November,
THAT COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE known as
SCOTFORTH,
situate on the
ELIZABETH BAY ROAD,
adjoining the highly improved residences of the Hon. HENRY MOORE and E. BENNETT, Esq.
THE HOUSE is thoroughly well built of brick on stone, and contains wide hall, 8 large and lofty rooms, 2 servants' bedrooms; kitchen, laundry, coach-house, stables, hayloft, and bathroom, with patent closets up and down stairs; verandahs and balconies venetianed in back and front, with gas and water laid on.

THE WHOLE OF THE PREMISES and the land are thoroughly well drained, and the grounds are most tastefully laid out. In the flower beds there are a large number of choice and very beautiful flowers. At the side of the house there is a good wide carriage-drive leading to the stables and other outhouses at the rear.
The wash-house and laundry are replete with every convenience, and very largely economise labour. With the house and premises will be sold the whole of the HANDSOME GAS FITTINGS, BRACKETS, &c., as well as the venetian blinds to every window.
☞ This ELIZABETHIAN RESIDENCE is in the market for POSITIVE SALE, and certainly occupies one of the most important and commanding positions in this aristocratic and favourite suburb. The views of the HARBOUR, extending to Brighton in the front and including the different bays and points on the sides, are simply grand; and a very pleasing feature is this, that from every window the views are different and equally attractive.
Possibly no part of our city is engaging more attention at the present time than this healthy locality, and, for access to the main centre of our metropolis, as well as for the character of the surroundings, certainly cannot be surpassed, if equalled.
THE AUCTIONEERS invite special attention to this sale which affords an opportunity of securing a THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE HOME, CONVENIENTLY and PLEASANTLY SITUATED, and REPLETE in EVERY PARTICULAR. The premises having been very recently entirely done up, NO EXPENSE of any kind need be incurred for the next five years.
THE GROUND RENTAL is almost nominal, being only £15 per annum.
CARDS to INSPECT and further INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION AT THE SALE ROOMS.

UNRESERVED SALE.

THE WHOLE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS of those DWELLING-HOUSES, situate in MARKET-STREET, between the STORES of Messrs. H. P. PALSER and BUZACOTT and ARMSTRONG.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.
The above BUILDING MATERIALS for UNRESERVED SALE.

TO DEALERS, BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS, and others.

On the Premises,
BELLEVUE HALL,
456, Kent-street, between Bathurst and Druitt streets,
Large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of 15 Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, large Bath, Dining Tables, Washstands, and other Household Effects.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. H. W. Johnson to sell by public auction on the Premises, 456, Kent-street, THIS DAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

TWO CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
FRONTING
ERSKINVILLE ROAD and GEORGE-STREET,
ERSKINVILLE.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.
Lot 3 of section 3, BURIE'S SUBDIVISION, has a frontage of 43 feet to the Erskinville Road, by a depth of 100 feet. Lot 19 has a frontage of 66 feet to George-street, by a depth of 100 feet to John-street.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.
Terms liberal.

FOUR HOUSES AND LAND,
FREEHOLD,
DIXON-STREET,
erected on a Block of Land having a frontage of 30 feet to Dixon-street by a depth of 80 feet.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
Four brick-built houses and land.
The two, Nos. 66 and 68, fronting Dixon-street, are let at the low rental of 6s weekly; the two at the rear are realising a rental of 5s 6d each weekly. City water laid on, and the property is well drained.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.
Terms at sale.

ON THE GROUND. ON THE GROUND.

NEXT SATURDAY, 4th NOVEMBER,
CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND
FRONTING
THE PARRAMATTA RIVER WHARF ROAD,
BAY VIEW TERRACE, and MERRITON-STREET, GLADESVILLE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, NEXT SATURDAY, 4th November, at 3 o'clock,
Twenty allotments of land, having frontages to the PARRAMATTA RIVER WHARF ROAD, BAY VIEW TERRACE, and Merriton-street, adjoining the residence and grounds of W. S. CAMPBELL, Esq., and the properties of Dr. LITTLE and G. HERRING, Esq., situate only a few minutes' walk from the steamers' wharf.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS' ACT.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Plan on view at Rooms, and tickets for special steamer may be had on application.

THE BALANCE
OF J. R. ENNIS'S SUBDIVISION
OF CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
fronting
ENNIS AND WORTLEY STREETS,
NEAR REYNOLDS'-STREET FERRY,
BALMAIN.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY, 25th November, at 3 o'clock,
20 choice allotments of land, having frontages to Ennis and Wortley streets.
These allotments being situate in the immediate vicinity of Reynolds'-street ferry afford an excellent opportunity to artisans, mechanics, and others of obtaining building sites in this most favoured position of Balmain.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS' ACT.

TERMS EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL.

ON THE GROUND. ON THE GROUND.

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE and LAND,
CURTIS ROAD and NORTH STREET,
BALMAIN.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY, 25th November, at 4 o'clock,
A substantial weatherboard cottage and land, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and other outhouses, having a frontage of 1[illegible]3 feet to Curtis Road by a depth of 56 feet to North-street.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS' ACT.
Terms at sale.

MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES
and
RICH MARKET GARDEN BLOCKS,
ADJACENT TO THE
SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL,
BOTANY.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on an early date,
50 acres of land, subdivided into villa sites and market garden blocks, commanding splendid views of Botany Bay and the Heads, and is situate on the main omnibus road.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.
TERMS, LIBERAL, AT SALE.
Further particulars in future issue.

In the Intestate Estate of the late William Woodgate, builder.
LYNDHURST,
GLEBE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from the Curator of Intestate Estates to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, Lyndhurst, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 31st October, at 3 o'clock.
Five allotments of land, being Nos. 2, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of section 4 of the Lyndhurst Estate.
Upon lots 12, 13, 14, and 15, which have a frontage of 101 feet 6 inches to Talfourd-street, by a depth of 84 feet to a back entrance, are erected workshops, roofed with galvanized iron, Oregon flooring, stables, &c., securely fenced; also, horse, springcart, and harness, plant, tools, stock-in-trade, consisting of carpenters' benches, stools, grindstone, doors, skirting, mouldings, hardwood and pine flooring boards, Oregon boards and scantling, pine planking, shingles, posts, rails, palings, bricks, pipes, and a large quantity of lumber.
Lot 2 has a frontage of 25 feet 4 inches to Gottenham-street, by a depth of 84 feet to a back entrance, partially fenced, preparatory to the erection of a dwelling-house.
Title, leasehold, 99 years,
with the option of purchase.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND,
near the Welcome Inn,
SITUATE
between Marshall's Brewery and the Tollbar,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from G. BUCKHAM, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable block of land having a frontage of 29 feet to the South Head Road by a depth of about 80 feet, situate near the Welcome Inn, and close to the Tollbar.
TITLE, FREEHOLD.

Terms at sale.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

22 CHOICE VILLA SITES,
fronting the
LANE COVE RIVER WHARF and MAIN GOVERNMENT ROAD,
adjacent to
LONGUEVILLE and the HUNTER'S HILL STEAMERS WHARF.

UPSET PRICE, TWO SHILLINGS PER FOOT.

Also,
Several well-situated Allotments,
NORTH ST. LEONARDS,
North Shore.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty-two choice villa sites, having frontages of 66 feet each to Wharf-street and the main Government road, by depths of about 280 feet each.
Also,
Several allotments of land,
NORTH ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
TITLE FREEHOLD.
No reserve.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Plans may be obtained at the Rooms.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF VALUABLE BLOCKS OF LAND
RANDWICK AND COOGEE BAY.

GRAND SITES.
MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
EASY ACCESS TO CITY.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Pierre Dutruc, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned valuable blocks of land, viz.,
BLOCK OF LAND AVOCA-STREET,
RANDWICK,
All that piece of land situate at Randwick, having a frontage of 135 feet to Avoca-street, by a depth of about 200 feet, with right of way on south side. Excellent well of water.
This land is fenced in, and in a splendidly elevated position, nearly opposite the Municipal Council Chambers. The view from it is grand, and magnificent in the extreme, embracing the South Pacific Ocean, Coogee, Waverley, Botany, Sydney, and the country beyond as far as the Blue Mountains.
As a site for a public institution, villa residences or terrace, it is unequalled; and for healthiness of situation, beauty, variety, and extent of view, cannot possibly be surpassed.
CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, CARR AND MELODY STREETS,
close to New Public School,
COOGEE.
All that piece of land situate at Coogee, containing 3 acres 1 rood, being lot 3 of section 17, having a frontage of about 429 feet to Carr-street, by a depth of about 330 feet to Melody-street, with an entrance on north side from Nathan-street. Good well of water lined with stone.
This land is fenced in, and is admirably adapted for a gentleman's marine residence, villa sites, or subdivision. It is beautifully situated in an elevated position on the south, and within a few chains of Whale-street, the main road to Coogee, from which there is an entrance 66 feet wide by way of Nathan street. The Bondi Road also passes within a few feet of the south-western corner of the block, and the view of the ocean, Randwick, and the surrounding country is enchanting, while it is well sheltered by the ranges on the south side. Some considerable improvement has been made in the shape of forming a terrace and carriage road around the property.
FOUR LOTS OF LAND,
FRONTING RAINBOW, SWAMP, PEROUSE, and DUNDAS STREETS,
COOGEE.
All that piece of land, being lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 21, containing in all 2 acres 1 rood, and having frontages to Rainbow, Swamp, Perouse, and Dundas streets, Coogee.
Also,
A block of land, situate close to Coogee, in the parish of Botany, being lot 15 of section 3, Church and School Grant, containing 3 acres 3 roods 28 perches, fronting the South Pacific Ocean and a road leading from Long Bay Road to Rainbow-street.
Both the above properties are in an elevated position, and command splendid views of the ocean
CROWN GRANT TITLES.
Terms—25 per cent. cash, the balance may remain for 12 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

140 ACRES OF LAND,
SUBDIVIDED INTO 5-ACRE BLOCKS,
within seven minutes' walk, by Government road, of
GUILFORD STATION,
near PARRAMATTA JUNCTION,
and one quarter of an hour's drive from
PARRAMATTA,
adjoining SHERWOOD ESTATE, the residence and improved grounds of A. T. HOLROYD, Esq., and near the seat of the Hon. JOHN LACKEY, and other cultivated homesteads.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street opposite Hunter-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable block of land.
This estate consists of high arable land, with a gentle slope towards the railway, only sufficiently timbered with young and handsome native trees to represent a natural park, and is subdivided into 28 elevated blocks of 5 acres each, surrounded and intersected by Government roads one chain wide, providing double frontages to every block, and forming unrivalled homesteads and VILLA SITES.
The land occupies the most elevated position in this healthful suburb, and for agriculture is not to be surpassed. It also lies in the line of the proposed canal for the town and country water supply.
This is now the only convenient locality on the line where land can be bought by the acre, and its rapidly increasing value every day renders holders less willing to part with it.
When the public fully understand the importance of the new Government works in this vicinity and the new township is formed, the double suburban line laid down next session with 21 trains running daily, calling at Guilford station, land here will not be obtainable at double the present prices.
The comparative cheapness of land in this advancing neighbourhood is now attracting the attention of calculating men of means who foresee that it is not to be equalled as a field for either investment or speculation. The demand is only commencing, and within six months will be eagerly sought after at double the present rates, as Guilford is fast coming into favour.
Here, within half-an-hour of the city, a charming spot for a homestead or country retreat can now be secured, where the businessman can enjoy his repose in the cool pure air. He has here ample room for his horses, cows, and poultry, and can cultivate his garden and paddocks. Reckoning by time, he will be nearer to town than Waverley, Randwick, or Marrickville, and as near as Woollahra.
Now is the time to buy while good areas can be had at reasonable figures. It must greatly advance in value.
The auctioneer will afford intending purchasers an opportunity of visiting and inspecting the property by special train, previous to the day of sale.
Lithographs of the subdivision are now ready.
TORRENS' TITLE.

*** Terms, 25 per cent. cash; balance in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest; or, if paid within one month from day of sale, 2½ per cent. discount will be allowed.

RANDWICK.

A Most Desirable and WELL SITUATED GOTHIC-BUILT COTTAGE, and LAND,
FRONTING AVOCA and HARPUR STREETS, adjoining the property of H. CLARKE, Esq., M.L.A., and close to the residence of Messrs. TAIT, BUTCHART, MARTIN, and KISS,
RANDWICK.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, situated at Randwick, and having a frontage of about 100 feet to Avoca-street, by a depth of 225 feet to Harpur-street, on which is erected a most substantially-built weatherboard cottage, on stone foundations, with plastered walls shingled roof; contains, on ground floor, drawing-room and parlour, with marble mantelpieces, each 16 x 14; two back rooms, each 14 x 12; hall, 5 feet wide; pantry, store-room, and large bathroom, each 15 x 10, with cemented floors; also three large airy rooms upstairs; verandah in front, with iron roof; detached kitchen, 19 x 14, fitted with splendid range, and washhouse, 15 x 15, with copper, both under one roof, and built of brick, on stone foundations, shingled roof; extensive stabling, &c., &c.; also a tastefully laid-out flower-garden in front, and large yard at back.
Title, freehold.
Terms, cash.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.
THREE substantially built and well finished RESIDENCES, south of the RAILWAY LINE, in BELMORE and CHARLES STREETS, a few yards from the RAILWAY STATION.
TITLE TORRENS' ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of land, being lots 33, 34, and 51 of a subdivision by HENRY PHILLIPS, Esq., having 73 FEET frontage to BELMORE-STREET, and 36½ FEET to CHARLES-STREET, with depths from each street of 100 FEET, upon which are erected the following—in
BELMORE-STREET,
TWO WELL-FINISHED FAMILY RESIDENCES, each with balconies and verandahs back and front, and containing hall, 7 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, good yards, &c.
CHARLES-STREET,
ONE TWO-STORY FAMILY DWELLING, substantially built with verandahs and balconies front and back and contains entrance hall, 8 rooms, kitchen and washhouse, stable, good yard, &c.
Each residence has a separate underground reservoir with abundance of water and fitted with pump.

☞ The above RESIDENCES are very faithfully built of the best pressed bricks on stone foundations, and finished throughout in good style.
The position is elevated, the view around very picturesque, and being within a few yards of the RAILWAY STATION, the HOUSES can be recommended as very desirable FAMILY RESIDENCES.
They will be offered separately or in one lot to suit purchasers.
Without any reserve.
Cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms.

GLEBE HEIGHTS FREEHOLDS.

THREE FAMILY RESIDENCES, GLEBE ROAD, adjoining ROSEBANK HOUSE and GROUNDS, a few yards north of Pyrmont Bridge Road
FOUR BUILDING SITES, adjoining the above, on the GLEBE ROAD
and
SEVERAL CHOICE SITES in HEREFORD-STREET, west of the GLEBE ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street on FRIDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
GLEBE ROAD.
1.—All that block of land, being portion of the well-known HEREFORD ESTATE, having the following frontages:—
45 FEET TO GLEBE ROAD
45 FEET TO ROSEBANK-STREET,
with a depth of 170 FEET, upon which are erected THREE PRETTILY DESIGNED and SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT two-story FAMILY RESIDENCES, of brick, on stone foundations, IMPOSING, ORNAMENTAL, CEMENTED FRONTS, with verandahs and balconies, and containing each—entrance hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, servants'-room, bathroom, fitted with bath, wash, wood, and coal sheds, good yards at the rear.
The residences are fitted with gas throughout, and the city water is laid on.
In front of each is a small garden plot, with ornamental railing along the street front.
RENTAL, £276 PER ANNUM.
☞ The above is a really good freehold property, in a locality not to be surpassed by any other position on the Glebe, with the great advantage of having the omnibuses pass the doors to and from the city every ten minutes during the day as well as being within easy walking distance either by Pyrmont Bridge Road, or Parramatta-street, of the business centre of the city.

2. FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING SITES, adjoining the above, each having 18 feet 4 inches frontage to GLEBE ROAD, and 18 feet 4 inches to ROSEBANK-STREET, with a depth of 170 feet.

HEREFORD STREET.
Beautifully situated eligible BUILDING SITES, on the elevated part of HEREFORD-STREET, west of the Glebe Road, adjoining the residences of Rev. R. S. PATERSON, and W. BULL, Esq., J.P., and near Glenwood House and Grounds, the property of the late J. W. WOOD, Esq.
1 has 106 feet frontage to HEREFORD-STREET, with a depth of 270 feet, extending back to the southern boundary of Toxteth Park Estate, the property of the Honourable GEORGE ALLEN.
2 adjoins the above, and has 50 feet frontage to HEREFORD-STREET, with a depth of about 150 feet.
They will be offered in lots of 35 feet to 50 feet frontages to suit purchasers.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

By order of the EXECUTOR of the Estate of the late THOMAS and JANE SHARE.

CITY FREEHOLDS.
COUNTRY LAND.

CUMBERLAND-STREET,
COLLINS-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
PATRICK'S PLAINS, near SINGLETON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock,

CUMBERLAND-STREET and CRIBB'S-LANE.
LOT 1.—CORNER block of land, having the following frontages:—26 FEET to CUMBERLAND-street, 50½ FEET to CRIBB'S LANE, upon which is erected
THE HIBERNIA HOTEL,
built of stone, containing bar, 5 rooms, kitchen, one cellar; yard with gateway entrance at rear.
RENTAL—£78 PER ANNUM.
The tenant occupying under lease expiring on 1st March next.

CRIBB'S-LANE.
LOT 2.—THREE BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, adjoining lot 1, and opposite to Caraher's-lane, one of which contains 5 rooms and two 4 rooms, erected upon a block of land having 41½ feet frontage to CRIBB'S-LANE, with a depth of 44 feet on one side and 59 feet on the other.
RENTAL—£78 PER ANNUM.

CUMBERLAND-STREET and CRIBB'S-LANE.
LOT 3.—CORNER block of land, having the following frontages:—22 FEET 8 inches to CUMBERLAND-STREET, 74 FEET to CRIBB'S-LANE, 40 FEET to CARAHER'S-LANE, on which is erected
SIMPSON'S GROCERY PREMISES,
built of brick, containing shop, 5 rooms, and cellar, with bakehouse and oven; stable, shed, large yard, &c., at the rear.
RENTAL, £67 10s PER ANNUM.

☞ The attention of capitalists and others is directed to the sale of the above valuable freehold investments in this populous and improving part of the city.

COLLINS-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
LOT 4.—Stone and brick-built DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 20, COLLINS-STREET, between RILEY and CROWN STREETS, and opposite ASTON-TERRACE.
It contains verandah, hall, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with yard, &c., at rear.
The LAND has 18 FEET frontage to Collins-street, with a depth of 60 feet.
*** This is a favourably situated, well-built residence, on the heights of Surry Hills, between Riley and Crown streets, and near Moore Park. Inspection invited.

PATRICK'S PLAINS, near SINGLETON.
LOT 5.—3 acres 3 roods 37 perches land, on the main road from MAITLAND to SINGLETON, being lot 46 of the subdivision of MUDIE'S 2150-acre grant.
Plans on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.
JOHN DAWSON and SON,
Solicitors of the Estate.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1440030

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN PORTER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER Mary Jane; to move from his residence, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st. South, and Oxford-st., nr. Crown-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. VALENTINE HERMANN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Catherine; to move from his residence, Rocky Point Road, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, to proceed to Newtown Station, from thence to Necropolis. C. BOOTS, Hordern-st., Newtown.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS W. BENTLEY are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, THIS AFTERNOON; to move from his late residence, 197, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. W. STEWART, Undertaker, Bathurst-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
THE CENTENNIAL BURLESQUE and BALLET COMPANY.
SECOND NIGHT
of
BURNAND'S GREAT CLASSICAL BURLESQUE, IXION.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, 30th October, 1876, the performance will commence with the laughable farce of
THE STEEPLECHASE,
or
IN THE PIGSKIN,
and conclude with
IXION,
or
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION .... Miss ANNIE PIXLEY.
Supported by
Miss LENA EDWIN,
Miss JENNIE GREY,
Madame CHRISTINE ZAVISTOWSKI,
Mr. BLAND HOLT,
&c. &c.
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW LOCALS, &c., &c.
New and Magnificent Scenery.
Wonderful Mechanical Effects.
Box office at Elvy and Co.'s, where seats may be secured in advance.
Carriages may be ordered for 10.30.
JOHN BENNETT.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Lessee ....Samuel Lazar.
Acting Manager..........James E. Kitts.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT ONE
Positively Last Week but One
Positively Last Week but One
of the Engagement of
J. K. EMMET
J. K. EMMET
J. K. EMMET.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
Positively Last Night but One
Positively Last Night but One
of
FRITZ FRITZ FRITZ
Fritz Fritz Fritz
Fritz Fritz Fritz.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL SONGS and DANCES
With all the original Songs and Dances
With all the original Songs and Dances,
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
Positively Last Night but one
of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
FRITZ (his original character) .... Mr. J. K. EMMET.
Characters by the Melbourne Opera House Company.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1,
will be given, for the first time in Sydney, a new and original Irish domestic Comedy-Drama, written expressly for Mr. Emmet by H. J. Byron, of London, entitled,
PHIL THE FOUNDLING,
or
PIPER AND PEASANT.
Full particulars in Wednesday's advertisement.
BOX OFFICE
open at ELVY and CO.'S, 321, George-street, where seats may be secured in the dress circle six days in advance.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets for stalls, family circle, and pit for sale at the Theatre from 11 to 3.
Cards of Admission: Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; family circle, 2s; pit, 1s.
Doors open at quarter-past 7. Overture at ten minutes to 8.
Carriages may be ordered for 10.30, to set down with horses' heads north, and take up in reverse manner.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA SEASON, 1876-7.
Under the immediate patronage of
His EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, G. C. M. G.,
and the
HON. LADY ROBINSON.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST NOW OPEN,
at
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S,
317, George-street.
SAMUEL LAZAR, Director.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Stage Manager..........Mr. JAMES H. RAINFORD.
THIS EVENING, Monday, October 30,
FIRST BENEFIT IN AUSTRALIA of the
Great Character Actor,
Mr. F. THORNE.
The performance will commence with the sparkling comedy,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Cousin Joe .... Mr. F. THORNE
Margery.......................... Miss Tilly Andrews.
To be followed by
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
Plumper .... Mr. JAMES J. BARTLETT.
Wiggins .... Miss Emma Rogers
by the kind permission of S. Lazar, Esq.
After which the great scene from Macklin's great comedy of
THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
Sir Pertinax Macsycophant .... Mr. F. THORNE.
First time in Australia, Mr. F. THORNE'S great impersonation of
THE WICKED WELSHMAN,
or, Llians Rroost Rrrappitt.
To conclude with the screaming Irish Comedy, in one act,
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney O'Toole .... Mr. F. Thorne.
TUESDAY, October 31.
In consequence of its immense success, the Grand Spectacular Drama, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., of
JANET PRIDE.
Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Box plan, Nicholson and Ascherberg's, George-street.

PARRAMATTA PARK RACES.
PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1876.
Owners and Trainers of Racehorses are hereby reminded that the GENERAL ENTRY for the above will close punctually on TUESDAY next, 31st October, at 4 o'clock p.m. Hacks, White Horse Hotel, Parramatta.
E. J. EDROP, Hon. Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BURWOOD.—A BAZAAR in aid of the Building Fund will be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom, Burwood Heights, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY next, 1st and 2nd November. The German Band will perform. Musical selections by lady and gentlemen amateurs. Admission, 1s.

ROSE SHOW and General Flower Show opens on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 1 o'clock p.m. JOHN GELDING, Hon. Sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—THIS EVENING, PROFESSOR HAMILTON, after the delivery of his ORATION on "Unhidden Springs," will analyse the Springs of the Governor and his Ministry, and of Drs. Vaughan, Barker, and Beg; Parson Allen, D. Buchanan, M'Elhone, and Mr. Tyerman. Minute tracings of the Springs of the Vaughan and the Tyerman presented. Romanists and Spiritualists respectfully invited to attend. Commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission, 1s; reserved chairs, 2s. Members School of Arts, free to back seats; chairs half-price.
N.B. Consulting rooms, 324, George-street.

PLEASE return TICKETS and MONEYS in connection with the late benefit tendered by the Hercules Dramatic Society, in aid of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, to the Hon. Sec. I. COHEN, 402, George-st.

QUARRYMEN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY PICNIC will take place at Clontarf, next MONDAY, October 30. Steamers will leave John-street, Pyrmont, at half-past 8, 9, and 11 o'clock; Circular Quay, at 9, half-past 9, and 11. The Young Australian Brass Band in attendance. Tickets, 2s each.

ALL SAINTS PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION, Petersham.—Ethop & Entertainment TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8. Tickets, 2s each. May be had of any Member of the Committee. Prior admission will be given to ticket-holders until a quarter to 8. After that time a limited number will be admitted on payment at the doors. ROLLO A. CAPE.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in the Lower Botanic Garden on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd of November. Tickets may be had at the three principal gates.

THE FLOWER SHOW will take place, by the kind permission of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, in the Lower Botanic Garden. The Exhibition will open to the public at 1 o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY. Admission—Two shillings and sixpence; children, one shilling.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—A splendid Brass Band will perform on both days. Cards of membership with two transferable tickets may be obtained on application.

BAZAAR, St Luke's, Burwood, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings next, St. Paul's schoolroom. See advts.

PITT-STREET Presbyterian Sabbath School Picnic, to Clontarf Tuesday, 31st. Tickets, 1s 6d each.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 222, Pitt-street. Open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission, 1s. Concert every night. Established six years.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing as Seedsmen and General Merchants, between the undersigned, under the style and firm of ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to, and all claims against the said firm will be received and paid by Mr. George Anderson.
Dated this twentieth day of October, A.D. 1876.
(Signed.) GEO. ANDERSON.
Witness to George Anderson's signature—WILLIAM PARADICE, Seedsman, Sydney.
(Signed.) F. B. HALL.
Witness to Frederick Baines Hall's signature—A. PARRY LONG, Solicitor, Sydney.

Referring to the above notice, GEORGE ANDERSON begs to intimate that, having purchased the whole of the assets and goodwill of the late firm of ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., he will continue the business in all its branches in the same premises (recently greatly enlarged), under the style of ANDERSON and CO.
Having been connected with this business for the last fourteen years as managing partner of the firm of Law, Somner, and Co. (Sydney), and lately as senior partner of Anderson, Hall, and Co., he trusts to retain the confidence and support of the numerous customers of the late firm.
Address—
ANDERSON and CO.,
Seedsmen and Plant Merchants,
258 and 260, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—We have this day sold the business hitherto carried on by us in Tambaroora, under the style SUN KUM TEE, to PARK YURK, who will continue it on his own account. SUN KUM TY. August 12.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, as Chemists and Druggists, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in William street, Sydney, heretofore carried on by the undersigned, MARK HENRY LONG, will continue to be so carried on by him, and he will receive all accounts and discharge all liabilities connected with such business. The business in Oxford-street, Sydney, heretofore carried on by the undersigned, FREDERICK EVANS SLOPER, will continue to be so carried on by him, and he will receive all accounts and discharge all liabilities connected with such last mentioned business.
Dated at Sydney aforesaid this twelfth day of October, A.D. 1876.
MARK HY. LONG
FREDERICK E. SLOPER.
Witness to signature of Mark Henry Long—FREDERICK CURTISS, Solicitor, Sydney.
Witness to signature of Frederick Evans Sloper—HENRY C. COLYER, Solicitor, Sydney.

EDUCATIONAL.

HERR W. PIETZKER.—Instruction on the Piano, the Violin, and in Singing. 7, Stanley-street.

SURVEY and Civil Service, Public Examination.—Students prepared, "Aristarchus," Maddock's, Geo.-st.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mr. C. J. FOCHE, the English Master, receives as Boarders PUPILS, attending the school, at his residence, Cleveland House, Alfred Park. There will be three vacancies after the Christmas holidays. Terms and code of rules on application.

1861 ESTAB.—Sydney Writing Institute (late Norris), conducted by Mr. A. H. MOORE. Classes day and evening. Public and private teaching. Addresses illuminated. Letters written. 6, Pitt-st., n. Railway.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S CLASS for Pupils and Visitors. This Evening, New Oddfellows' Hall, Eliz.-st.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.—A requisition is in course of signature to request JOHN YOUNG, Esq., to become a CANDIDATE at the forthcoming Election, to represent your interests in the Municipal Council.

PHILLIP WARD.—Mr. RICHARD M'COY is a Candidate. Polling day, December 1.

COOK WARD ELECTION.—Your vote and interest are respectfully solicited in favour of ex-Alderman STEEL. Polling-day, FRIDAY, 1st December, 1876, at reservoir, Crown-street, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOFORTES.
ELVY and CO.'S SEMI-GRAND PIANOS
Elvy and Co.'s Semi-grand Pianos
Elvy and Co.'s Semi-grand Pianos
COLLARD'S, ERARD'S, LIPP'S, BORDS.
These magnificent instruments are in the most beautiful Walnut woods. They each have their own speciality in quality of tone, and are generally equal to any we have ever imported.
PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 321, GEORGE-STREET
Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street
Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street.
ELVY and CO.'S COTTAGE PIANOS
Elvy and Co.'s Cottage Pianos
Elvy and Co.'s Cottage Pianos.
Our truly superb stock of the above are by celebrated and reliable London and Paris makers. They are of beautiful tone, and in elegant cases.
ORGAN SHOWROOMS, 321, GEORGE-STREET
Organ Showrooms, 321, George-street
Organ Showrooms, 321, George-street
THE NEWEST MASON and HAMLIN MODELS.
THE HARP ORGAN,
a charming instrument.
ELVY AND CO.'S STOCK OF MUSIC
Elvy and Co.'s Stock of Music
Elvy and Co.'s Stock of music.
AT HALF PRICE
At Half Price
At Half Price.
Our very large stock of Music embraces every description in demand. It is constantly receiving large additions, and it is our endeavour to include the newest popular novelties.
MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 321, GEORGE-STREET.
Music Warehouse 321, George-street.
Music Warehouse, 321, George-street.
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

A NEW PIANOFORTE and MUSIC WAREHOUSE.
317, GEORGE-STREET
(late J. R. Clarke's).
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
introducing themselves
to the
Musical Public of Sydney
and all
New South Wales,
beg to announce that they have taken those well-known premises, as above, and are now engaged making considerable alterations, which, when completed, will make their
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
the most attractive of any in the city.
Large SHIPMENTS are arriving
of
PIANOFORTES
CABINET ORGANS, and
HARMONIUMS,
by all the most celebrated makers.
MUSIC
will be shown, the grandest stock in Sydney.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
Pianoforte and Music Warehousemen,
317, George-street, Sydney,
and
45 and 47, Collins-street, Melbourne.

ITALIAN OPERA BOX OFFICE
is at
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S,
317, George-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, being the seventh year successively for Artificial Teeth, against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1847. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Office, 51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL or OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposits of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously to the Company's Office. Hours, 9 to 5. CLOSED on SATURDAYS.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY'S BANK, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
MONEY advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments. BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession. Advances made upon Mortgage, Deposit of Deeds, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Trade Bills, &c., &c.
N.B.—No agents employed. Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY,
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
Sums of £5 to £1000 advanced on Bills of Sale, Promissory Notes, and any description of security, repayable by weekly or monthly instalments, at very moderate rates and easy repayments.
Persons borrowing £10 receive £9
Ditto ditto £20 ditto £18.
Advances made to parties to assist them in purchasing a business. Mortgages effected at lowest current rates. All transactions entertained and concluded without delay.

MONEY.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 5, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £10 to £1000, to persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, on life policies, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments, to suit the borrower's own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen, or persons in want of temporary accommodation, can obtain all information necessary gratuitously by applying personally or by letter to the Manager.

MONEY.
STANDARD LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
160, PHILLIP-STREET.
(4 doors from King-street.)
MONEY LENT in sums from £10 to £1000, upon PERSONAL and other Security. Repayments to suit BORROWER'S own convenience.
ADVANCES made to enable TRADESMEN and others to purchase any Business; repayments taken in the EASIEST way of instalments, from 5s, either weekly, monthly, or quarterly.
BILL OF SALE upon furniture without possession.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. ADVANCES made on deposit of deeds of Freehold or Leasehold property Merchandise, Certificates, reversionary interests.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY MONEY
ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUUM LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE,
42, HUNTER-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law cost, or publicity; also on deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted; interest from 5 PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

£6000 TO £100 to LEND on Mortgage of city and suburban property, in sums to suit borrowers. CHARLES M. FISHER, Share Broker, Terry's-buildings, 132, Pitt-street.

MONEY LENT to any amount on jewellery of every description at low rate of interest, also on deposit of deeds of land. BILLS OF SALE negotiated on furniture without possession; can be repaid by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, as per agreement. I. HIMMELHOCH, 69, King-street; and 292, Castlereagh-street.

£3000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, at 6 per cent. Stenhouse, 49, Hunter-st.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent. Special Rates on application.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices, Park-street, one door from George-street.

£2000 TO LEND on mortgage of city or suburban freehold. 105, Elizabeth-st.

£100 to £10,000 to LEND on Freehold Property. C. H. LONG Broker, 61, Elizabeth-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

NEWTOWN.—For SALE, 4-roomed COTTAGE and 2 Allotments. Torrens's Act. Collis, Parramatta-st.

CAMDENVILLE adjoining Camden College, Newtown, several ALLOTMENTS for SALE
66 feet frontage
220 feet deep.
Title, under Torrens' Act. Terms, 20 per cent. cash deposit. Remainder 10 years credit, at 5 per cent. interest. Plan on view. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 110, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; or Mr. WILLIAM WEBSTER, Eliza-street, Newtown, who will be on the ground daily from 2 to 4 p.m.

FOR SALE, HOUSE and LAND, 8 large rooms and chamber; first-class business position; corner of Francis-street and Enmore Road, Newtown. Apply to A. BEDFORD.

LAND for SALE, Balmain, in various localities. C. H. LONG, Curtis Road Balmain; and 61, Eliz.-st.

LAND for SALE, River View-terrace Burwood, 40 feet x 105 feet. C. H. LONG, 61, Elizabeth-street.

ALLOTMENTS near Watson Bay, ocean view, 66 by 200, £20 each. Randwick, frontages to two streets, 6 by 165, £65; Torrens title, deeds fee. A. OGILVIE, 426, George-street.

FOR SALE, a detached COTTAGE, at Stanmore, 6 rooms, hall and kitchen; £50 cash, balance by fortnightly instalments; House, 5 rooms Pitt-street, Waterloo, £40 cash, balance by fortnightly payments.
WALTER COOK, 174, Pitt-street.

£225 WANTED for freehold brick HOUSE, Glebe, 4 rooms, water laid on, &c.—a perfect bargain; £100 cash, balance can be paid in weekly instalments. JAMES PRINGLE, 168, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Block 3 HOUSES and SHOP, Surry Hills, rental 54s per week, £1300; 2 Houses, Surry Hills, rental 22s, £550; 5-room House, shed and large yard, Holt-street, £400; 2 new 5-room Houses, Ultimo (capital investment), £160; 5-room House, Surry Hills, £420. T. MILLER, 284, Pitt street.

ALLOTMENT of LAND for SALE, in Darling Harbour, fronting Bemore-street. Apply Mr. BROWN, 83, Quay-street, Ultimo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATRIMONY.—A respectable young lady wishes to meet with a good mechanic. Photos in exchange. Open for a week. Address Lucy C. B., Newtown Post-office.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, crystal lenses, 3s 6d to 5s 6d per pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street op. Farmer's.

CLOCKS.—A large, cheap, extensive assortment, from 7s 6d to £20. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street, opp. Farmer's

EMERSON'S, King-street.—Fine large Moreton Bay Crabs, fresh and smoked Trumpeter, Gar Fish, Oysters, in prime condition, from the Hon. Thomas Holt's Fishery.

ADELAIDE Wheat SACKS for SALE. R. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Mills, Sussex-st. S.

BONES, BONES, BONES.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will give three pounds per ton for good BONES delivered at the Sydney or Petersham Railway Station; the Sugar House, Parramatta-street; a wharf in Sydney; or their Bone Works, Petersham.

SPECTACLES, 1s. Brazilian pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 689, George-st South.

WANTED, two Press SOLE-CUTTERS. T. Williams and Co., 294, George-street.

WANTED, to buy a Patent MANGLE, with iron chain. Apply 395, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good milch GOAT, within a week or so of kidding. Mr. Booty, Adelaide-street, off Riley-street, Surry Hills.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC

BOOTMAKERS wanted, to make riveted work. 482, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

BOOT-UPPER TRADE.—Wanted, Youth, one with knowledge of trade. 13, Swan-street, Brickfield-hill.

CASHIER.—Wanted, a smart, active YOUTH, for the desk; must be quick at accounts, age about 14; salary, 20s per week. Albion House, 398, George-street.

DRAPERS.—A first class HAND wanted, as Shopwalker. Albion House, 398, George-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted a SALESWOMAN. E. Sims, 149, Oxford-street, opposite Palmer-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Machinists, Apprentices, and improvers required. 225, Oxford-st., op. Sacred Heart.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, an IMPROVER. Miss Cambidge, 67, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a Youth, as CASHIER. Riley, Brothers, Oxford-street.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Wanted, FENCERS and SPLITTERS. Apply on the works, Murrurundi. W. Wakeford, contractor.

LAW.—Wanted, a SOLICITOR, to take charge of a country office, on terms. Applications received till 4th November. Apply to P. P. Lex, HERALD Office.

MILLINERY.—A stylish Hat TRIMMER; also, Apprentice, for showroom. T. H. Griffiths, Newtown.

MACHINIST.—First-class, with own machine, wanted. Goldstein, clothing factory, 217, Lower George-st.

MALE TEACHER wanted, for the country. Apply personally, on or before Monday evening, at the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL Office.

MEDICAL.—A young man, duly qualified, desirous of a tour inland for a few months, can hear of a profitable opportunity, by sending real name and address to Box 126, Post Office.

MEDICAL.—Required, duly qualified MEDICAL MAN, to reside at Cobar. Guaranteed salary £400 per annum, with liberty to practise in the district. Applications to be made to the undersigned, from whom all information can be obtained. Hardie and Gorman, 177 Pitt-street, Sydney.

PLASTERERS wanted. Apply at the Buildings, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Forest Lodge.

PAINTER and GRAINER wanted. A. Selden, Royal Office.

STEAM Brickmaking.—Wanted, a MAN, who understands the art; interest given. Clay, Pierce's, Wilmot-st.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted Trousers and Coat HANDS, also Learners to tailoring. 217, Lower George-street.

TAILORESSES.—Coat and Trousers HANDS wanted. Apply 418, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—ASSISTANT required. Edward Row and Co., 53, Lower George-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, first-class HANDS. Thomas Butler, 88, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Coat and Trouser HANDS wanted. R. Douglas, 287, George-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted competent BODY HANDS. Mrs. Holland, 157, Phillip-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, a smart active MAN; reference required. R. W. Newell, 687, George-st. S.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER who sold to James Turner, Newtown, Cook's River Road, five pieces of cloth three months ago, will oblige by sending his address or calling.

WANTED, MACHINIST, for the Dressmaking, with machine. 382, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, two Plasterers, three houses, Cobbler's Paddock, off Glenmore, Paddington. S. Whelan.

WANTED, a Nursery Governess, competent to teach music. Duke of Cornwall Hotel, Harris-st., Ultimo.

WANTED, thorough Business Man, as CLERK, for wholesale grocery, &c. D. E. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, good Coat HANDS. J. Steenson, 603, George-street.

WANTED, respectable Youth, as Junior CLERK; some experience wholesale grocery. F. Y., HERALD.

WANTED, Vest HANDS. J. Davies and Co., 301, George-street.

WANTED, immediately, a CARPENTER. Corner Liverpool and Palmer streets, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, two first-class PLASTERERS, to proceed to the country. Apply Gordon and Gooch.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. 12, Langley's-lane, Woolloomooloo. Thomas Crouch.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the bootmaking. Condell's boot factory, 784, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class COACH-WHEELER. Apply to W. Southall, Goulburn.

WANTED, at Stanrock Hill Meat Works, East Maitland, six good BONERS.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKER, with sewing machine. Essendon, Ocean and John sts., Woollhra.

WANTED, 2 Ship PAINTERS good hands schooner Kate. Apply 66, Sussex-street, 10 this morning.

WANTED, a good FLOORSMAN. J. Edwards, horseshoeing establishment, George-street.

WANTED, a good NEEDLEWOMAN, and also help with an invalid. 126, William-street.

WANTED, IMPROVER, for the bench, joiner, or cabinetmaker. Torr and Clarke 373, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a few good Trousers Finishers; also Improvers to the Tailoring. 74, Campbell-st., S.

WANTED Willcox and Gibbs MACHINISTS, to make ruffling. H. Tillie, gateway, 227, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Bricklayer and Stonemason. W. H. Croft, Wyndham-street, Alexandria. 6 till 8 p.m.

WANTED, Colonial Oven MAKER; constant employment for a good hand. Fletcher, Bros., 32, Park-st.

WANTED, two MASONS, at rear of Council Chambers, Redfern.

WANTED, a BUTCHER. Must be a first-class Shopman. T. and C. Harper. Apply to J. M'Guiness, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a Junior CLERK; must be a good penman, and smart at accounts. Application in writing to Bright, Brothers, and Co., 52, Pitt-street.

WANTED, ENGINE DRIVER and Furnace Man; also, good Iron Moulders. New Foundry, Newtown. Apply Fletcher, Brothers, 32, Park-street.

WANTED a good General BLACKSMITH, for the country; must be competent and a good shoer. Liberal wages; open until Saturday. Coleman and Son, Sussex-street North.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ANXIOUSLY Waiting SITUATIONS, good Servants of all capacities. Registry, 287, Elizabeth-street.

AS House and Parlour Maid, in town or suburbs, by young person; good refs. H., Registry, 98, Mkt.-st.

AS Nurse and Needlewoman, by young woman desirous of having a child with her; sal. small. P., 98, Mkt.-st.

LEGAL.—A Solicitor, of experience in country practice, would be glad to hear of a good OPENING in a country district. Address Kappa, HERALD Office.

TO GUNMAKERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION, has had twenty years' experience at every description of military and sporting breech and muzzle-loading guns, including Westley Richard's, Henry's, Martini Henri, Snider, &c. Can make his own tools for fine boring sporting guns, either the old style or the new choke-bore principle, and for regulating rifling of every description. Late with Westley Richards, Birmingham. W. H. Hill, Banbury terrace, Botany-street, Waterloo, Sydney.

WAITING engagements, General Servants, young Housemaid, lately from home. Donnelly, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as cook and laundress. Address M. C., Post-office, Hunter's Hill.

WANTED, by a good Singer's Machinist, EMPLOYMENT, home or outside. 3, Bassom-st., Ice Works.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Gardener only, by a single man (German). S. S., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as messenger, porter, or night watchman; town refs. Roo, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as Housemaid in an hotel. Apply 153, Darlinghurst Road, opposite Alberto-terrace.

WANTED, by a widow, of undoubted respectability, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper, in a respectable family; very first-class references can be given. Apply 316, C. S., HERALD.

YOUNG LADY, shortly disengaged, thorough knowledge millinery and sales, full charge first-class showroom, 9 years' experience; best of references. Alpha, care of Mr. G. Clayton, 110, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Person, as General Servant, a good manager. T. H. Griffiths, Newtown.

A RESPECTABLE boy required as Apprentice to the housepainting, &c. J. M'Neilly, 198, Castlereagh st.

A GENERAL SERVANT required. Mrs. Tweddle, 1, Prince-street.

A YOUNG Woman required as General SERVANT, at Glebe Point; good wages to a superior girl. One who is handy with her needle preferred. Apply 160, Pitt-street, after 10 a.m.; or Guildford Lodge, Glebe Point.

GENERAL SERVANTS wanted, and useful Girls; highest wages. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, for the jewellery business. 96, Market-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to work in a forge, O'Brien's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Miller, 8, Park-street.

WANTED, a kitchen BOY. Eckford's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a BOY. Rush, Brothers, 239 and 241, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Dignam, coachsmith, 109, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a strong Lad, as STRIKER, for a shoeing-forge. J. Ferguson, 16, Goulburn-st.

WANTED, a smart honest LAD, used to business; references required. Hurley and Co., 410, George-st.

WANTED, an active industrious LAD. T. Williams and Co., 294, George-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD for a boot shop. 9 and 10, Market-buildings, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY or Lad, accustomed to a butcher's shop. J. Cooper, 155, Campbell-street.

WANTED, respectable LAD, to make himself useful. Apply Mr. Burdekin, 1 5, William-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 47, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 149, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for housework; wages, 10s. Apply 512, George-st., near Park-st.

WANTED, a clean respectable GIRL, for general housework. 499, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, for housework. Draper's Shop, Smith-st., off Campbell-st.

WANTED, useful GIRL, about 16. No. 3, Holdsworth-terrace, opposite Paddington brewery.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, to nurse baby; sleep at home. Tralee, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL. Apply 92, Market-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to mind a baby and be generally useful. Apply 135, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Female Cooks, General Servants, Kitchenman, and other classes. 284, Castlereagh street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 5, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; references; sleep at home. Mrs. Whittell, 607, Bourke-street, SH.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 78, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, to sleep at home. E. Draper, 302, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 315, George-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT (no washing). Apply between 10 and 11, Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; Housemaid and Nurse kept. References. 22, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Tobacconist, 247, Pitt-street, near Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a respectable Person as COOK and LAUNDRESS. 2 Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Apply to Dr. Schuette, College street between 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, used to hotel business. Weber's Post Office Hotel, York street.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID, with excellent references. Horner's Hotel, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a Parlourmaid and Needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. Rose, 1, O'Connell-street, before noon.

WANTED, Female Cooks, wages £1 per week; also all classes of Servants. Glue's Agency, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a labouring MAN (single), to pull a boat. Milson's Ferry, 10 a.m.

WANTED, a young MAN, to drive a horse and cart. D. Brown, Park Road, Paddington.

WANTED, a MAN. Apply J. Calloway, 595, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a CARTER. Apply F. Ridley, Double Bay.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as Boot SALESMAN. 104, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a STRIKER. G. Morrison, wheelwright, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, MEN, for New South Wales Artillery; height, 5 feet 7 inches. Apply Orderly Room, Victoria Barracks.

WANTED, a WETNURSE, to take charge of an infant at her own home. Apply between 10 and 12, to Mrs. Britcher, accoucheuse, opposite Belmore Park.

WANTED, married Couple, for bush and farm work, 30s per week; house, wood, and water. Address with reference as to character and ability, to A. M., Cooper's news office, Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable young woman (a Protestant) as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; must understand her duties and have references. Apply after 10 o'clock, Mrs. Dingle, near toll-bar, Paddington.

WANTED, for the neighbourhood of Bathurst, a respectable Woman as Plain COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply, with testimonials, 159, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, Married Couple, for a station, woman as cook, man to be generally useful; Married Couple, for a store, woman as cook, man as labourer and carter; Married Couple, man as cook, woman as general servant; also strong Youths, single Man, as Gardener. Glue's Agency, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

APARTMENTS vacant for families or gentlemen. 3, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS and SUITE vacant. Mrs. J. W. Waugh, 159, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Casper, 110, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished. 65, Stanley-street.

APARTMENTS for a family or gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, Carlton House, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS and Suite vacant. Mrs. Lodge's, 195, Macquarie street, opposite Domain entrance.

APARTMENTS, private, for lady and gentleman or 2 gentlemen friends; piano, bath. 30, Wynyard-sq.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Mitchell's, 3, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill; terms moderate.

APARTMENTS, suite or otherwise, 243, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Tanner's, King-street East, opposite St. James' Church. Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS vacant, pleasantly situated, opposite the Park; private family. 151, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS vacant; board optional; temporary or permanent. 359, Bourke-street, Darlinghurst.

APARTMENT for single man; also front Room, with balcony for married couple. 153, Bourke-st., Wmloo.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms vacant, at Mrs. Therry's Mona House, 236, Darlinghurst Road.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET. 252, Clarence-street.

A LARGE Front ROOM to LET. 202, Castlereagh-street.

A YOUNG Man requires private BOARD and Residence, Glebe. Open 2 days. W., Parramatta-st. P.-o.

AT MONA HOUSE, Wynyard-square, conducted by Mrs. Morris large Bedrooms vacant; terms liberal.

A ROOM to LET, furnished, with view of harbour, suitable for two friends. Apply 38, Harrington-street.

AT PEMBROKE HOUSE, 215, Macquarie-street North.—Apartments and Suite vacant.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Dawson, No. 4, Lady Young terrace, Bridge-street.

A LADY wishes another to share a large balcony ROOM, with bath; quiet and healthy locality, within easy distance of town, and private. Apply by letter to M. N. O., Pierce, William-street.

A GENTLEMAN can hear of a comfortable HOME in a private family, close to city, healthy situation; bath, quiet, and terms moderate. Apply by letter to A. X. B., Pierce, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen, moderate. 159, Elizabeth-street, near Market-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, families and single gentlemen. 7, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen, ground floor. 1, Belgrave-ter., Forbes-st., Darlghrst.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Apartments vacant at Guildford House; baths; terms mod. 24, Wynyard-sq.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, single rooms, terms 21s. 77, Bathurst-street, opposite the Cathedral.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS, for respectable single men; bath. 424, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

CHANGE OF AIR.—W. M'Laren, Chisholm House, Bowenfels, (late Mr. Binning); every comfort.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Invalid lady can meet with plain Home, with experienced midwife. Mrs. Parkinson.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for two single men or married couple, furnished. 44, Ealy-ter., Bathurst-st.

DARLINGHURST.—APARTMENTS vacant, with board, two gentlemen. 409, Liverpool-street East.

FURNISHED Parlour, Bedroom, kitchen, private family, married couple, without children. Pierce, William-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with board, for gentlemen or friends. Mrs. Jackson, Piper-st., Woollahra.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, attendance, wanted, for small family; state particulars. Family, HERALD.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET. Mrs. Ford, 12, Orwell-street, off Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, for 1 or 2 young men, in private family. 74, Elizabeth-st., near Hunter-st.

FURNISHED PARLOUR and Bedroom, with use of kitchen. 66, Upper Fort-street.

MACQUARIE HOUSE, 5, Bent-street, just been thoroughly done up, has several VACANCIES, single and double rooms. Situated between the two Clubs, five minutes' walk from Post Office.

MRS. SLEATH, having several years' experience in the English hospitals, is prepared to receive invalids, or persons requiring change of air. Ladies accommodated. Highbury House, Forest Road, Cook's River.

NORTH SHORE.—Waterside VACANCY for gentleman to board. J. R. Gowing, 346, George-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance. Terms mod.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 155, Sherwin-terrace, Elizabeth-st., opposite the Park.

SUPERIOR Apartments for gentlemen; piano, bath, &c. Mrs. Ormiston's, 143, Bourke-street, W'mloo.

TO LET, unfurnished ROOM, 2nd floor. 43, Bathurst-street.

VACANT APARTMENTS.—Large and separate rooms, board optional. 57, Elizabeth-st., H. de Pk.

4 GOOD ROOMS, 2nd floor, 143, Pitt-street, together or separate, offices or dwelling. Henry Fisher.

90, ELIZABETH-ST.—APARTMENTS, with board, for gentlemen. Stabling if required.

A SMALL COTTAGE Wanted, near city, about five rooms, moderate rent. Comfort, HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN dining in town requires partial BOARD and RESIDENCE; North Shore preferred. State terms, which must be moderate. W. G., HERALD Office.

BEDROOM wanted, large, with board, for lady, gentleman, and 4 children. Terms, Comfort, HERALD.

HOUSE (10 rooms) wanted, to rent or purchase, in the neighbourhood of Penrith. Devon, P. O., Sydney.

PARTIAL BOARD, in private family, required by young gentleman. D. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a single BEDROOM, in a respectable family; price no object. J. J. G., HERALD.

WANTED, partial BOARD, single gentleman, private family; town preferred. Ela, HERALD.

WANTED, BOARD and Residence, by a gentleman, Home for child, private family, town. S. W. S., G.P.O.

WANTED, a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 8 or 10 rooms, detached; neighbourhood of Potts Point or Darlinghurst preferred. For suitable house, permanent tenant. With particulars, B. B., HERALD.

TO LET

A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, Surry Hills. Address Moderate, HERALD Office.

BALMAIN.—To LET, opposite Cockatoo, COTTAGE, 6 rooms and kitchen. Apply Laws, Darling Road.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a 7-roomed COTTAGE, with outbuildings, and 5 acres of orchard, near the Five Dock Platform; also, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, with outbuilding and paddock near the Burwood Railway Station. Apply to the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, or to the Station-master, Burwood.

GLEBE, Grose-street.—To LET comfortable 3-roomed HOUSE, water, &c. Collis, Parramatta-street.

HOUSE, ESTATE, and INSURANCE AGENT. Established 1864.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Apartments TO LET and FOR SALE.
N.B.—Collector for various charitable institutions.
E. RAMSAY, Cole's-chambers, 410, George-street.

KING-ST.—To LET, Business PREMISES, central; stock at valuation. E. Ramsay, Cole's-chambers.

MILSON'S POINT, North Shore.—Furnished HOUSE; piano, &c. On view, 2 to 5.30. Descon.

MANLY.—To LET, furnished, Petersville, snug residence, 6 rooms, good kitchen. J. C. Peters, Manly.

MOORE PARK ROAD.—To LET, a commodious and well-finished HOUSE, containing 9 rooms; bath, kitchen, out-offices large yard, &c.; water and gas laid on; rent £100 per annum. W. Duncan.

MOUNT VICTORIA.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.—To LET, for a term of years at a nominal rent, the Stone HOUSE at foot of Mount Victoria 16 rooms, out-houses, 70 acres of Splendid Grazing Land, all fenced within 2½ miles of Mount Victoria Railway station. Particulars, apply J. T. Ryan, 81, King-street.

TO LET, an excellent Family RESIDENCE; every convenience; rent moderate. 31, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c. Apply Regent-terrace, 172, Woolloomooloo-st.

TO LET, OAKVILLE and ILLERTON HALL. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, 78 Upper Fort street. Apply R. Watson, 17, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, for a term, BREMER VILLA, John-st., op. Adolphus-st., Balmain 6 rooms, garden, gas, &c.

TO LET, a large 4-roomed HOUSE. 10, Little Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Burwood, 4 rooms and land, 8s week. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street.

TO LET, newly-erected HOUSE, Albion-street, opp. Macquarie-street; bath, gas, &c. 13, Park-street.

TO LET, extensive PREMISES, central; furniture, &c., at fair valuation. E. Ramsay, Cole's-chambers.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, good water, 12s per week, Shop, S.H.R., opposite Regent-street. Paddington.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE. 30, Ann-street, opposite Kidd's Flower Mills. Rent 18s week.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 2 rooms, oven, water; 7s. J. W. Smart, Surrey House, Moore Park.

TO LET, Detached COTTAGE, 6 rooms, kitchen, all conveniences, in thorough repair; never failing pure water. Apply C. Read, 355, George-street.

TO LET, a comfortable six-roomed HOUSE, balcony, verandah back and front, shed, large yard, Crown Road. Apply Bristol Arms, Harris-street, Ultimo.

TO LET, large SHOP and STORES, centre of George-street, lately occupied by A. Fairfax and Co. Apply G. L. Carter, opposite Royal Hotel.

TO LET, Hunter's Hill, COTTAGE, £1 1s per week. Inquire Mr. Walker, 129, Pitt-street; or F. Seymour, Hunter's Hill.

TO LET, 6-roomed comfortable Family HOUSE. 2, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street. Side gateway, in best repair.

TO LET, 115, York-street, SHOP and DWELLING, large yard, with sheds, two-story store at the back; gateway side entrance. T. Williams, 294 George-street.

TO LET, No. 19, Bligh-street. 6 rooms, servants' room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, gas, large yard. Apply 2 3, Bourke street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET or SELL, COTTAGE, five rooms, kitchen, good water, delightful garden, containing choicest flowers and shrubs, healthy situation. J. Perry, Stanmore.

TO LET, newly-erected double modern-fronted SHOP, private gateway and large yard, suitable for any business, few doors from Church-hill, in Prince-street; gas laid on. Will be let for a term, low rent.

TRESSILYIAN, Double Bay, to LET; at present occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Mannsell, containing 6 rooms, with kitchen, servant's room, store, laundry (with copper), fuel shed and large paddock. Apply to Mackenzie and Cape, No. 91, Pitt-street.

TO LET, detached COTTAGE, in Bank-street, Chippendale, 8 rooms, large stabling, paddock, yard, &c. Apply to W. Shepherd, Chippendale Flour Mills, Abercrombie-street.

TO LET, PERA, Piper-street, Woollahra, lately occupied by Mr. R. Smith, a very commodious semi-detached cottage, containing 5 lofty rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath, store, and laundry; gas and water, kitchen and flower gardens. Key at Park's, chemist, Ocean street.

TO LET, excellent Family RESIDENCE, three doors from Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road, lately occupied by Mrs. Moses. Gas and water laid on, copper and water tank, large yard, in fact every modern convenience. To a first-class tenant, for a term, very low rent. Apply Pritchard, auctioneer, George-street.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, being rented by the undersigned for December, is engaged from the 16th to 31st, but can be had for entertainments for one or more days between 2nd and 16th, with gas, flag decorations, and seats for 500 persons, upon easy terms.
W. B. CAMPBELL.
N.B.—The PRIZES from the Golden Barrel will be drawn at 9 p.m. on Boxing-Day.

WOOLLAHRA.—Ocean-street.—LEEMINGTON VILLAS.—4 of these elegant semi-detached Villas are now completed, and comprise every possible convenience. Rentals very moderate. C. P. Dwyer, on the premises.

3, GROSVENOR-TERRACE, Church-hill.—Mrs. CHARLES SMITH is requested to call to release her LUGGAGE, or it will be sold in seven days, to free expenses.

OFFICE to LET, over E. Millett's, 309, George-street.

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